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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

REGD. NO. B. 1065

PRICE: ONE ANNA

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VOL. XXIII NO. 227 BOMBAY: MONDAY: SEPTEMBER 23, 1935 SIXTEEN PAGES

Not A Shot Till League's Final Decision

Abyssinian Emperor's 'Hukum' To Army Command

But Tribal Chiefs Are Tired Of Waiting

IF ITALIANS ATTACK

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 22.

Notwithstanding renewed imperial instructions to refrain from offensive action, younger Tribal Chiefs both in the North and the South are tired of waiting to be attacked and wish to harass the Italians immediately. Thus precipitation of hostilities is gravely feared.

The Emperor has gone as far as to ordain that if Italians attack the Ethiopians must withdraw until the final League policy is known. If the Italians attack next week it is, however, doubtful if the Emperor, despite his immense growing personal prestige, will be able to hold the armies in check.—Reuter

PROFIT AND CAUSE OF JUSTICE

Kenya Commerce Finds New Business With Italy

NAIROBI, Sept. 22.

Valuable contracts for the future delivery of various commodities to Italian Somaliland are causing commercial circles in Kenya anxiously to watch every development in the Italo-Abyssinian dispute. If sanctions are applied against Italy it is expected that Kenya will lose heavily.

In the last six months valuable trade had been built up with Italian Somaliland, direct purchases amounting at least to a hundred thousand sterling made on behalf of the Italian Government including a wide range of products, every kind of foodstuff, forage, hundreds of cattle, mules, road-building materials, lorries and petrol.—Reuter.

PROTECTION OF ADDIS ABABA

Negus Appoints Great Leader With Necessary Powers

(From Our Correspondent).

CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

His Majesty Haile Selassie has appionted Mr. Daggaz Balathchi, a great Abyssinian leader as the Police Commissioner of Addis Ababa, and has conferred upon him all powers to take his own initiative to enable him to protect the capital in all respects and to safeguard it against any unhappy consequences of foreign secret service activity.

Recently a great congregation of the Orthodox Church was held at the Cathedral of St. George at Addis Ababa, in which the American and British Ambassadors, Egyptian Consul, and several Arab and Indian merchants were present, along with all officials of His Majesty Ras Taffari. The ceremony of praying to God for peace and protection began at 10 in the morning and the service was conducted by Anba Carlis, the high priest there.

PRAYERS FOR ENSURING PEACE

His Majesty arrived in the Church at 10-15 and he was very much tired after seven hours' prayers the previous night. The high priest received him with tears flowing from his eyes. The prayers lasted till 11.

During the prayers about 5,000 Abyssinian Muslims gathered to half His Majesty. After the service the Muslims followed His Majesty with loud prayers and gave an assurance that they were ready to sacrifice their lives for him, and even the lives of their wives and children. His Majesty stood among them for five minutes. A few drops of tears which he was attempting to hide betrayed his feelings. He gave a short speech full of enthusiasm, in which he asked the Muslims to pray for Ras-Kassa who is now on the frontiers to meet the first Italian attack.

INDIANS IN ETHIOPIA

Questions About Their Difficulties In Getting Exchange

SIMLA, September 21.

The following questions were asked by Pundit Nilkantha Das in the Assembly yesterday:—

(a) Is it a fact that it has been announced that the Bank in Abyssinia will give Indians exchange up to Rs. 300 for their money and no more?

(b) If so, will Government please state whether this limit of exchange applies only to Indian British subjects, or to European British subjects as well?

(c) Will Government be pleased to state whether any differential treatment is being meted out to Indians in this respect? If so, why?

Replying orally to the questions (a) and (b), Mr. J. G. Acheson said that the Bank of Ethiopia, which is an Ethiopian institution, has practically no foreign exchange to sell to anyone. Sale has accordingly been restricted to travelling expenses for persons leaving the country. Nevertheless, on a representation from His Majesty's Minister, a fair share in the exchange available has been reserved for Indians.

The question (c) does not arise. —United Press.

LANGUAGE BAR

Abyssinia Declines British Ex-Soldiers' Help

LONDON (By Mail)

Former British army officers who have written to the Ethiopian legation in London offering their services in Abyssinia are being informed by the legation authorities that they cannot be accepted because of language difficulties.

The following letter has been despatched to the officers by the Secretary of the legation:—

"We much appreciate your sympathetic offer to serve Ethiopia in her trouble. But as you are unaquainted with the language of the country we fear that you will not be of any use to us in directing our soldiers. Hence we are sorry we cannot utilise your valuable offer of services."

The language spoken in Abyssinia is Amheric.—Reuter.

GENL. WAHIB PASHA

Appointed Commander Of Troops In Ogadain Area

(From Our Correspondent)

CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

His Majesty Haile Selassie has appointed General Wahib Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador at Addis Ababa as the Commander of the military in the Ogadain area. Wahib Pasha will himself direct the operations.

The Egyptian Cabinet met under the presidentship of Mohamad Tawfik Nassim Pasha to consider whether it would be necessary to declare martial law if war breaks out, in order to protect the foreigners. But the discussion was postponed till the League sessions were over.

The Egyptian Government have issued an order that at Alexandra, Cairo and all big cities in Egypt where there are military cantonments all lights should be put out at 8 o'clock in the evening.

The Italian Ambassador at Addis Ababa has ceased to trust the postal authorities there, and has, therefore arranged to send his secretaries to Djibouti to receive the post from the steamer direct. On the way those secretaries were met at Dherdawa by an Abyssinian officer who stopped them from searching. There was a quarrel which would have resulted in the loss of life. Fortunately two persons passed that way. One was an English Officer, and the other a French officer, of the Railway and they settled the dispute amicably.

HUNT FOR "RED" LITERATURE

Ahmedabad Labour Union Workers' Houses Raided

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 22.

The local police raided to-day the House of Mr. Dinkar Mehta and Chandravadan Shukla, two organisers of the newly started Mill Kamdar Union. After two hours' search, the police seized Communist, revolutionary and Socialist proscribed literature concealed under a heap of bricks.—A. P.

CAMPBELL BLACK LANDS AT ALMAZA

CAIRO, Sept. 22.

Campbell Black landed at Almaza Aerodrome at 03.20 G.M.T. —Reuter.

STOP PRESS

BRITISH FLEET MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

An official statement issued by the Foreign Office, says that Sir Eric Drummond called on Sgr. Suvitch on September 20 in order to communicate the movements of the British fleet and the reinforcements of men and material of the garrisons in the Mediterranean adding that they were not intented to imply any aggressive intention on the part of Britain, but taken as a natural consequence of the impression created by the violence of the Italian press campaign against Britain. Sgr. Suvitch said that he was authorised to declare Italian military preparations in the Mediterranean basin were purely precautionary and had no aggressive aims.—Reuter.

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION

Gangadhar Rao Deshpande To Perform Opening Ceremony To-morrow

Will be held at the Congress House during Gandhi Jayanti from 24th Sept. to 2nd Oct.

Open every day between 5 and 10 p.m. ... ENTRANCE FEE ONLY ONE ANNA...

Do Not Miss This Unique Opportunity. ...

EMIGRATION OF INDIAN LABOUR

Standing Committee Discusses Malaya And Fiji Problems

SIMLA, Sept. 22.

The Standing Emigration Committee of the Central Legislature met to-day, Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai presiding. Members who attended included Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Rao Bahadur M. C. Raja, Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar, Mr. F. E. James, Mr. M. Ghiassudin and Mr. N. M. Joshi.

It is understood the Committee agreed to continue to assist Malaya Emigration till January next, but suggested asking the Malaya Government to restore at least 10 per cent of the wage-cut, imposed in 1930. The Committee did not favour total exemption granted to Malaya Emigration from "sex rule ratio" and agreed to the amendment of the Ceylon Labour Code with a view to permit deduction from wages towards the subscription to Co-operative Thrift Societies.

FIJI PROBLEMS.

It is further understood that the Committee urged the Government to protest against the proposal to have nomination for elections to the Fiji Legislative Council, and postpone consideration of land tenures in Fiji as affecting the Indian settlers till the Government of India had received information concerning the Land Laws there.—United Press.

Britain Must Vindicate Her Self-respect

Defence Forces Must Be Strengthened

N. Chamberlain On Italo-Abyssinian Dispute & Geneva Deadlock

LONDON, September 21.

The time has come when Britain must face the realities and bring her defensive forces up to the minimum required for her own self-respect declared Mr. Neville Chamberlain in a speech at Kelso dealing with the Italo-Ethiopian dispute.

Mr. Chamberlain added, undoubtedly we are faced with the most difficult and most dangerous problem in Europe. It is too soon to say whether the Anglo-French declaration and efforts of the Committee of Five to produce some solution of the problem which will avoid war will be successful, but at least let us hope the action which so largely and clearly restored faith in the League may limit, if cannot, avert the hostility and anyhow mitigate the sufferings and losses bound to follow the war in Africa.—Reuter.

FRANCE STILL OPTIMISTIC!

Paris Paper Expects Italy To Make Counter Proposals

LONDON, Sept. 22.

That a lay of hope is still apparent despite Sgr. Mussolini's rejection of the League plan is the general tenor of newspaper comments in Paris and London.

The "Sunday Times" urges the necessity of calm, if resolute, judgment and says, British attitude has been made clear beyond peradventure. The next step rests with the League in its capacity as a collective keeper of conscience and security of civilisation. Britain has no separate quarrel with Italy. The talk of War between Britain and Italy is nonsense. Both the Paris newspapers, "Le Matin" and "Le Journal" expect Italy to make counter proposals, "Le Matin" stating it is necessary to await such proposals before regarding the negotiations as ended.

On the other hand an authoritative Rome statement asserts, it is now for the Powers or the League to make fresh proposals more in accordance with Italy's aspirations and adds. "There has been no rupture."—Reuter's Special.

Naples And Messina To Be Declared Warzone?

NAPLES, Sept. 21.

In the event of war, Naples, Palermo, Messina and Bari will be declared warzone.

In the event of general mobilisation the residents may be evacuated. They must fill the form within three days stating whether they have engaged the essential services and whether they can leave at their own expense.—Reuter's Special.

ACCEPTABLE BASIS OF NEGOTIATION

Committee Determined To Push On With Issue

GENEVA, September 21.

It is strongly rumoured here that the King of Italy has written to King George appealing for better Anglo-Italian understanding but the British quarters are unaware of this.

The Committee of five held a brief meeting but took no decision pending a formal reply from the Italian Government which may be received to-morrow.

It is expected Baron Aloisi will ask further information and this will enable the Committee to ask Italy to state definitely what she considers as an acceptable basis for negotiation.

The Committee will doubtless throw the onus of presenting the plan upon Italy.

Anyhow the Committee is determined to push on as quickly as possible with the issue. Many small powers already feel that the Committee had gone further than circumstances would justify.—Reuter.

COMMUNIQUE NOT SO ELABORATE

GENEVA, Sept. 21.

No new important development in the situation is expected at present.

Baron Aloisi communicated the decision of the Italian Cabinet to the Committee of Five but announced he has not yet received his instructions elaborating the communique. These are not expected before to-morrow morning at the earliest, while the Ethiopian delegates' instructions are not expected before to-morrow night.

Consequently the Committee of Five which meet at 6-30 in the evening cannot take any decision or discuss the situation in the absence of full possession of facts.—Reuter.

"CUT' IN LEAGUE BUDGET

France Withdraws Demand

GENEVA, Sept. 21.

France has withdrawn her demand for ten per cent cut in the League budget as she has satisfied the proposals of the League Supervision Commission for a 'cut" of 1,950 thousand swiss francs in the total of 29 milliards. —Reuter's Special.

MALTA CO-OPERATES WITH BRITAIN

MALTA, Sept. 22.

The morale of the civil population is wonderful. The presence of units of the Atlantic fleet here and of the giant battleships and cruisers of the home fleet in the Mediterranean is greatly welcomed, as Malta is convinced that Britain is doing her utmost for her defence. The population is co-operating splendidly in night defence reconnaissances with the air force. Lectures are being given on chemical warfare and methods of defence.—Reuter's Special.

Socialist Charge Of Abuse Of Special Powers

Bengal Measures Used To Suppress All Movements For Better And Creative Life

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.

Mr. Gunada Majumder, Chairman, Reception Committee of the Bengal Provincial Congress Socialists Conference in the course of his speech said: Here in Bengal, we have one particular problem which greatly exercises our minds. It is about the 2,000 young men who are being kept indefinitely confined in jails without the semblance of a trial and the extraordinary powers with which the Government has armed itself to curb the freedom of associations or liberty of speech in the press and on the platform.

The extraordinary powers have been used to suppress working class and students and youth organisations as well. In the district of Midnapore, even the Congress organisation is banned.

The terrorist method is completely alien to a Socialist. But the present policy of the Government in suppressing all movements for a better and creative life cannot be accounted for even by its most ardent supporters except for the fact that the desire for freedom cannot be tolerated

NOTHING NEW

Congress Socialism to many minds may appear to be a new form of Socialism. But to those who have cared to know its ideals it will not appear so. Congress Socialists are not blind to the realities of the situation and do not, therefore, waste their energies in fighting over mere words. The struggle against Imperialism has long been carried on, though unsuccessfully, by the Indian National Congress.

It remains to us to mobilise the really militant forces within the Congress and bring them in a line with workers and peasants to whom Independence does not mean a mere change of power.

REAL ISSUES

I do not think it necessary to comment on the evils of the coming Reforms with Communal Award on one hand and Federal Legislature of Princes, millowners and land-lords on the other. Here in Bengal a particularly pernicious system has been evolved giving the balance of power to the handful of European merchants. I do not, therefore, know how persons who talk of Independence can seriously think about the acceptance of Ministeries. It is suicidal for the Congress to forget the struggle that is still going on against Imperialism and talk about the possibilities of a successful agitation by accepting Ministry. What does it matter to the exploited workers and the peasant if the extraordinary powers are exercised a little more or less? A brown bureaucracy in place of a white one is not what we are fighting for.

WRECK IT.

Our task with regard to the new constitution will be to wreck it not by accepting Ministry and falling into the trap of political stagnancy. We have no time to waste as the contradictions of capitalism are manifestly appearing in all the Imperialist States that are attempting to suppress the movement which is going to establish a new State for the exploited masses.—A.P.

DID ATLANTIC IN 22 HOURS

American Flier's Non-Stop-Solo Flight Venture

LONDON, Sept. 22.

The Trans-Atlantic solo flight has been accomplished by the American, Felix Vaitkus. He left Floyd Bennett Field, Long Islaand, at 6/45 local time yesterday morning with the aim of reaching Lithuania non-stop. After a frightful journey for 22 hours he descended at Ballinrobe in Ireland, struck tree and damaged his machine. Vaitkus was not hurt. —Reuter.

TRIBESMEN SURRENDER

Negotiations For Good Conduct On Frontier

NATHIAGALI, Sept. 22.

A Communique on the Mohmand situation issued yesterday says:—

The whole of the Kamalai and Halimzai tribes came and made complete submission. To-day the whole of the tribes of Pindiali and Danishkhel came and made complete submission. Negotiations are proceeding with them at Ghalania for provision of security for good conduct.

CASUALTY: Died of wounds: Sepoy Itsarshah, 5th Frontier Force Regiment was previously reported as wounded.—A. P.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted—A beautiful and cultured girl for a Shiah youth, a double M.A., at present engaged as Headmaster in a local school. Caste and creed no restriction. Apply Box No. 4873, "Bombay Chronicle".

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted an experienced teacher (S. T. C. preferred) to teach Gujarati in the higher classes of a local high school. Apply Box No. 4828, "Bombay Chronicle."

Dacca University:—Wanted a Reader in Physics on a salary in the scale of Rs. 400—50—600 per mensem, initial salary depending upon qualifications. Nine copies of application and of all testimonials must be forwarded to the Registrar not later than 30th October, 1935. Particulars of the appointment will be supplied on request. (1818)

Wanted Graduates, Under-Graduates, Matrics, Under-Matrics for Bank service. Apply stating salary acceptable. Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (4875).

Wanted Secretary Associacao Goana Ltd. Applicants must have thorough knowledge of accounts and Life Insurance. Preference will be given to Goans. Security Rs. 2,000 must be furnished. Minimum salary Rs. 150 plus commission. Better start to capable person guaranteeing good business. Apply with testimonials by 15th October, 1935, to Chairman, Associacao Goana, Burrows Lane, Bombay 2. (4853).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED

An educated Gujarati artist knowing well singing and music is willing to serve the film field. Write Box No. 4889 "Bombay Chronicle."

31. MOTORCARS FOR SALE

Citroen, Tourer: 4 Cylinder, Perfect order in all respects. 25 m.p.g. least guaranteed. 3 years old. Rs 1,500 Offers invited. 'Phone Gordhandas 42657, 25162. (4864).

56. EDUCATIONAL

Wanted candidates for Telegraph and Station Master class. Allowance Rs. 28 Uniform, passage and quarters free. Service essential. Rules and Entrance form on annas 12 Director, Royal Telegraph and Rly. Duties College Bombay No. 20. 4890.

The Key to a Successful Career—Specialised oral or postal training for all Diploma Courses in Accountancy, Auditing, Banking, Secretaryship, General Commerce offered to every ambitious man at reduced fees. Alexandra College of Commerce, York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. (4884).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

15 Monthly 22-Rupee-Instalments Liquidate 300-Rupee-Loan-and-Interest. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (4790).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Inspectors to appoint agents for our Cheap Insurance Schemes and to sell our shares on a monthly remuneration of Rs. 90. Dividend declared 10 per cent. Investment in fully paid-up shares Rs. 100 essential. Apply: Upper India Insurance Society Limited, Amritsar 3. (4839).

Wanted Agents.—Splendid pay with commission for disposing floor mats, mattings, carpets, bed mats, etc. Persons able to advance one third value apply to the Coir Mat Stores, Mattancherry, Cochin. (1817)

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Mixed Crystallized Fruits & Toffees, Super Quality, -|12|- lb. Discount for dealers. Agents wanted Apply Jesrey & Co., Katre Neel, Delhi. (4899)

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Recover Your Claims & Decrees due from Outstations & Native States by referring them to us and save all your bother. Best references. For terms, etc. write to Post Box 526, Bombay. (4894)

A three storied building known as "Coronation Building" situate at 139 D'Lima Street, Mazagaon is to be given on rent forming contract from 1st October 1935. Apply to Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ali Baakza 175 Chakla Street Bombay. 4895.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
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3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE C. K. P. CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT BANK, LTD., DADAR, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE ADJOURNED TWENTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Bank will be held on SUNDAY, the 29th September, 1935, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), in the "C. K. P. Dnyati Griha", Ram Maruti Road off Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, to consider the Items on the Agenda.

Share-holders are requested to attend.

S. S. GUPTE,
Hon. Secretary.

Dadar,
20th September, 1935.

1810

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN for the information of the public that Mr. Narain Atmaram Chitnis of Arya Bhawan, Graham Road, Ballard Pier, Fort, Bombay, who was appointed as a Chief Agent of the Swadeshi Bima Company, Limited, of Agra on 22nd June, 1925 and who was also authorised to designate himself as Branch Secretary of the above Company has ceased to be having any connection with the Company as from 4th September, 1935. The Swadeshi Bima Company, Limited of Agra has now no connection with the above said Mr. Chitnis nor with Mr. K. Y. Vaidya who was from time to time signing for Mr. Chitnis as Branch Secretary of the above Company.

1816

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 25th September to 27th September, 1935, both days inclusive.

MANAGER.

1773

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for probate of the last Will and Testament of PARVATIBAI, widow of Sitaram Pandurang, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Burrows Lane, Thakurdwar, outside the Fort .....Deceased.

MANJULABAI, wife of Goverdhan Narayen Rele and (2.) GOVERDHAN NARAYEN RELE, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Kelewadi, outside the Fort ....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 10th day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-five and in the 26th year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL.
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

TAHIR ALI.

The 10th day of September, 1935.
Messrs. SOLOMON & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
(1814)

Public Notices

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED along with a deposit of Rs. 500 on or before the 30th September 1935 for construction of a building at Kamatipura Bazar Road, by Non-Telugu Contractors. Forms available for Rs. 5 from Messrs. Hate and Narwekar, Architects, 54 Medows Street, Fort Bombay.

4886.

Legal Notices

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANYS ACT VII of 1913.
and
In the matter of THE NEW INDIA MATCH CO., (BOMBAY), LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 30th day of August, 1935, presented to the Judge sitting in Chambers by the said Company through Natverlal Lalloobhai Shah its Managing Director. And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Judge sitting in Chambers on the 11th day of October, 1935, and any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company, desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned at their office at 17-19 Dalal Street, Fort, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 20th day of September, 1935.

FRAMJI J. JESIA & CO.,
Attorneys for the Petitioner.

1815

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE AT H. M. I. N. DOCKYARD, OF SECONDHAND MACHINERY, FURNITURE, CLOTHING, LAMPS, METALS, ETC

By order of the Director of Contracts, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on Tuesday 8th October 1935 from 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) and on subsequent days at H. M. I. N. Dockyard, furniture, clothing, glasses, wire, brass, old copper and other metals, drums, shipwright stores, electric stores, lamps, tins, blankets and secondhand machineries, surplus stores, etc.

Full cash payment for lots upto Rs. 100 and for lots excess over Rs. 100/-, 20 per cent. Cash as deposit and balance within 7 days.

Delivery to be completed within (21) working days.

Cheque will not be accepted.

SALE WILL BE HELD IN BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF BUFFALOES STABLES AND LAND AT ANDHERI.

Under instructions from the Acting Official Assignee of the estate and effects of Framroze Merwanji Mehta Insolvent and with the consent of the administrator of the deceased Mortgagee Bhikaji Bomonji Chinoy, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction at their auction rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of October, 1935 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) the right title and interest of Framroze Merwanji Mehta Insolvent and of the said Bhikaji Bomonji Chinoy the deceased Mortgagee in the undermentioned immovable property, in pursuance of an order of the insolvency court dated the 6th day of August 1935.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

Non-agricultural land with two buffaloes stables at the village of Chakla Taluka South Salsette Bombay Suburban District containing by admeasurement 3333 square yards and bearing non-agricultural Survey No. 86 B.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Govt. Auctioneers.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SUNDAY, the 29th September, 1935 at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at No. 11 Rocky Hill, Malabar Hill, valuable household furniture such as dining table, chairs, sideboards, cabinets, Chesterfield suites, nests of teapoys, book-case, fancy table, teapoys, writing table, cane furniture, iron beds, dressing tables, chests of drawers, Lady's writing table, book shelves, cardtable, meat safes, camb table and chairs, ice-box, glassware, palm stands, rocking chair, window chicks etc.

The property of J. P. Brander Esq., Commissioner of Excise.

Catalogue will be published and property on view three days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

D. MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
6-12 Bruce Street, Fort Tel. No. 22801.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE GINNING FACTORY SITUATE AT SINDGI.

Under instructions from a party having a first charge on the above factory, Messrs. D. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction sale TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 23rd September, 1935, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at their show rooms in 6/12 Bruce Street Fort Bombay the above Factory and the building or buildings in which the factory is situate and which all belong to Messrs. M. Mathradas & Co.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Manchershaw B Chothia and Co., Solicitors, 14, Hummum Street Fort, Bombay.

D. MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

2nd Glorious Week!

Reserve Your Seats In Advance To Avoid Disappointment

JAWANI-KI-HAWA

BOMBAY TALKIES' PRODUCTION
Starring:—
DEVIKA RANI

3 Shows Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.
Balcony Seats (Rs. 1|12 and 1|8) Can Be Reserved In Advance

IMPERIAL
CINEMA, LAMINGTON ROAD.

TONIC
QUALITY
OF
NERVINUS
(WITH GOLD)

The prescription of NERVINUS, over and above its direct action upon the blood, renders decided improvement in appetite. Liver function, digestion and assimilation, gives a soothing tone to the entire nervous system and a feeling of everlasting youth, vivacity and endurance.

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Mussolini's Move—A Direct Challenge To Britain

Latter Will Have Either To Answer That Challenge Or Accept Secondary Place By Letting Arrogant Dictatorship Have Its Way

It is a larger question than Ethiopia that confronts European statesmen, and that question is: What will be the effect of again loosing a war close to European shores? The whole grouping of nations is being thrown out of balance by this African scramble for a stake of problematic value, and greater stakes, of immense importance, are being hazarded, says Mr. F. T. Birchall in a wireless message from Paris to the "New York Times."

Take the would-be belligerent first. For the first time since the creation of modern Italy seventy years ago she is engaged in a bitter quarrel with England, hitherto her constant, unfailing friend. She not long ago acquired the friendship of France, each of the two wiping out old scores, and when she actually goes to war she will lose that, because France in the last analysis must stand by England, however unwillingly, and knows it.

SMALL POWERS EYE ITALY.

All the small powers in the League will be against Italy. It is natural that they should fear an attack by a powerful nation on a weak one and that they should sympathize with the latter, however backward. Moreover, in this attack Italy will flout the League and perhaps wreck it, and it is on the League that the smaller powers rely for protection.

That leaves Italy isolated, unless she turns northward toward the one power she fought once in unison with the rest and has feared and distrusted ever since. Nobody believes that Mussolini can trust Hitler after last year's conference at Venice and its speedy and unexpected aftermath in the Dollfuss murder and the Nazi attempt to seize Austria. Even should the Duce turn to Hitler again and Hitler welcome him, he could hardly feel comfortable at the Fuehrer's mercy because that would mean the abandonment of Austria to Nazism and a future common border between the rival dictatorships.

Take France. French security is bound up with the League, which Mussolini's war will convert into a sham if it is countenanced and will reduce to a League of three, plus the small powers, if the League stands by its principles and Italy withdraws from it. The League will be wrecked as a vital force in either case. France will be weakened thereby, and the next great struggle will be brought nearer. Force, not peace, will rule again in Europe; and France desires peace.

EFFECT ON FRENCH COLONIES.

The repercussion of Italy's war is bound to be serious throughout the French colonies. Mussolini has portrayed this war of his as one in which white civilization is to punish black barbarism. It will have been demonstrated that the rest of white civilization cannot hold him back, and the blame will fall upon white civilization as a whole.

The French rulers of Morocco, Senegal, Nigeria and the greater part of equatorial Africa will become to their dark-skinned subjects no longer the friendly guardians they are to-day but putative enemies to-morrow. Will the blacks then rally to the Tricolour when France is again assailed across the Mediterranean?

And Britain. For the first time since the World War British ideals have been flouted and British authority has been challenged in a region where it has been supreme. Britain has to answer the challenge or accept a secondary place by letting an arrogant dictatorship have its way. British rule over a large part of Africa will become menaced by the ill will of the black inhabitants unless it can be shown that British power is strong enough to thwart oppression and protect the weak. From the Cape to Cairo there will be unrest and rebellion when blacks under British tutelage realize that their masters, when defied, will knuckle down in the interests of peace.

FURTHER CHALLENGE TO BRITAIN.

There is an even more definite and more immediate challenge to Britain. With Italy triumphant over Ethiopia, and with the headwaters of the Nile—which are the lifeblood of Egypt and the Sudan—under Italian control, how long would British influence in the Sudan and Egypt endure? Italy would then hold Egypt in the hollow of her hand. With Egypt goes the Suez Canal and the short road to India and, more than that, supremacy in the Mediterranean.

With the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal under the influence of a new Mediterranean power, Gibraltar would become the key to a strongroom whose valuables were already in the possession of somebody else sitting safely inside on the booty. Mussolini, in possession, would then have something with which to bargain with Hitler. Britain would become vulnerable again, and her friendship on equal terms would be less worth German solicitude.

And the British Empire itself. The South African Union, already restive, would see little attraction in further clinging to an empire which permitted its other African possessions to melt away under thunder from a second-rank power. Australia would begin to have qualms as to whether the homeland was not beginning to feel the timorousness of age. And should South Africa and Australia go out, the disintegration of the empire would proceed rapidly.

EARNEST TALK OF SANCTIONS.

Thus, of all nations, Britain is the most perturbed and anxious at this moment, with her Cabinet in session and greater developments at hand. Last month the talk of sanctions against Italy was generally discredited. To-day it is only a question as to how far the sanctions should go, because they must be effective or they would be foolish. If economic and financial screws are not strong enough, one hears, stronger must be applied. The enthusiasts who saw the British fleet blockading the entrance of the Suez to Italian troopships need not be laughed at to-day.

But that would mean a new cleavage in Europe and a bitter break, if not a greater war in the immediate future. Germany is not ready, but with Italy at her side and Italian ports open it would be a great temptation to the Reich to hasten the day of restitution.

The thought of the two dictatorships standing together may explain why the Czechoslovak Minister to Paris was one of the first callers on Captain Anthony Eden after the three-power conference broke up, and why Premier Laval should sit deep in thought with the dispatch from Germany before him on his desk. For the omens are as Berlin sees them, and events are hastening the hour when Germany will wish to be very strong.

AUSTRIA ON ANXIOUS SEAT.

There is a smaller country where the news from Paris has been intently scanned this last week and where deep attention is now focussed on what is happening in London. It is full summertime in Austria—a tranquil Summer during which life has been easier than it has been of late. But as this situation develops—if it continues developing along present lines—there will be new anxiety in Vienna. For the price of an Italo-German rapprochement would be the sacrifice of Austria.

Any one who believes for a moment that the Third Reich has recanted in the matter of possessing Austria or that it will fail to grasp any opportunity to bring Austria under its control underrates German tenacity and ignores the plain purposes of Nazi policy. Between Germany and Italy lies the plateau comprising the Austrian Tyrol; should opposition to his plans throw Mussolini into Hitler's arms it is through the Tyrol that a union of their arms must be effected. Accomplishment of that union would mean a European war in which Austria would be the first victim and Czechoslovakia not far behind.

EXPLOSION AWAITS SPARK.

How little does Ethiopia, cause of all this unsettlement, seem to count as the greater issues array themselves! And how strangely the course of the League, whose foundation was peace, has tended to pile up explosive materials so that a small disturbance in one corner of the heap can set off the whole mass!

Under the old diplomacy Italy might have had her way in Ethiopia and would have gone on undisturbed. Now that most of the nations are interlocked in a covenant of peace, the disturbance of that peace for one becomes the concern of all. So the whole mass is affected and the principle of universality so warmly advocated at Geneva in recent years comes to mean universal participation in a general conflict.

It was not so intended when the League was framed, yet that is how it has worked out. And should this threatened conflagration not be halted before it becomes Europe-wide there can be little hope that it will be confined to League members any more than the last war could be kept to the first belligerents. That is why the anxiety prevailing now in Paris and London may before long spread to cities far overseas.

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A Page About Industries And Engineering

CONCRETE facts about CONCRETE

From a material practically unknown in India twenty years ago, when its use was limited for the most part to foundations of unimportant structures, cement concrete has grown in popularity until it is now widely employed in the construction of public buildings, factories, warehouses, stores, garages, residences and, in fact, all types of buildings, writes "The Indian Concrete Journal."

At present concrete masonry units are in growing demand in every country. In Western countries Municipal ordinances generally have been revised to permit concrete units in building construction, and India is following suit although progress in this connection has been rather slow due to antiquated Public Works Department specifications which, however, are being gradually brought up-to-date.

In America the Hoover Committee in preparing a code for safe, economical wall construction, recognised the merits of concrete masonry in its recommended building code which is being widely used as a guide to building construction. Further recognition was accorded concrete masonry at a meeting of the Building Concrete Masons held some years ago.

In western countries standard fire exposure tests by Underwriters' Laboratories have definitely identified concrete masonry as a satisfactory fire retardant and have resulted in the establishment of an inspection service which is bringing about substantial adjustments in fire insurance rates.

Concrete as a medium for buildings provides a structure with low upkeep and high resale value. As mentioned in the previous paragraph, fire insurance rate is lower on a concrete masonry building than on other types, and beautiful interiors are obtainable with the use of cement plaster. Financial Institutions consider concrete masonry structures a good loan risk and those who require buildings impervious to weather are well advised to build in this material.

Concrete construction for small buildings is on the increase throughout India mainly because they provide what the public require namely, low initial cost, great strength, low maintenance charges and coolness in hot weather.

Architects are usually slow to adopt and specify new materials: this hesitancy, however, is gradually being overcome and just as the proof of the pudding is in the eating, so the proof of the great ption of the cement in India was 945 tons in 1914 it has now risen to 7,29,319 tons in 1934.

Credit Facilities For Industries In U. P.

Pochkhanawala Committee Recommends Starting Joint Stock Bank And Marketing Company

The establishment of a joint-stock Bank to provide long and short-term credit to major and minor industries, with a capital of 25 lakhs, and the starting of a Marketing Company to help minor and cottage indigenous industries,

Are among the chief recommendations of the United Provinces Industrial Finance Committee which was appointed last year with Sir Sohrab N. Pochkhanwala, the well-known Bombay businessman and the Managing Director of the Central Bank of India, as Chairman.

The report which has just been published alo recommends encouragement of joint stock companies, instead of private enterprises, and the establishment of a Stock Exchange at Cawnpore.

The following are important extracts from the summary of the report:—

The main report consists of five chapters. Chapter I contains a brief history of events leading to the appointment of our Committee of Inquiry; Chapter II deals with the existing credit facilities to industries in the United Provinces; Chapter III and IV contain our main recommendations; and in Chapter V we have dealt with certain matters of general industrial interest connected with our inquiry.

Our report opens with a reference to the importance of credit in the development of industries. We then briefly mention the suggestions and recommendations of various committees appointed from time to time to investigate this matter, beginning with the Naini Tal Conference of 1907 and ending with the Industries Reorganization Committee of 1932.

GOVT. AID.

Hitherto Government has endeavoured to give financial help to indigenous industries by means of loans and grants to various industries, by assisting in the marketing of artware and by periodical purchases of textile and leather products through the Stores Purchase Department. We find that experience with loans has been unhappy. Not only have loans proved a source of loss to Government but in most cases the industry concerned has not been assisted to any satisfactory extent. Grants have served some useful purpose, but they have a somewhat demoralizing effect on business enterprise. The Arts and Crafts Emporium established for the marketing of artistic wares has not shown any outstanding progress and at best has touched only the fringe of remunerative marketing.

In spite of some change in policy in recent years, banks cannot be said to have given adequate financial assistance to industries. The main difficulty is their aversion to the granting of long-term credit.

Indigenous credit agencies finance many minor industries and most of the cottage industries. In spite of several drawbacks they are accepted as an indispensable part of Indian society because their methods and technique have become familiar from time immemorial. The financing of cottage industries through the middleman financier is attended by many abuses.

During the past 30 years some spasmodic efforts have been made to organize cottage industries on co-operative lines but there has been a lack of continuity and planning. Loans given by Government to Central Banks have not been of much value because of the high rate of interest charged. Cottage industries being so numerous, only a few must be selected, preferably those which have some form of co-operative organization, and strengthened by constant technical help, guidance and supervision. Their interests should be looked after from the raw material stage to the sale stage.

NEEDED NEW AGENCY.

A new organization is necessary to help new and deserving enterprises and to rescue the established ones at present in difficulties. Government's efforts have so far proved unsuccessful. The new agency should not be handicapped by the difficulties hampering Government. Its methode should be more elastic than those of the existing banks and it should be less exacting than the indigenous credit agencies.

We have recommended that in order to provide long and short-term credit to major and minor industries a joint stock bank called "The United Provinces Industrial Credit Bank, Limited" should be established with a capital of Rs. 25 lakhs and with a Government guarantee, for a maximum period of 20 years, of 4 per cent. divided on the shares free of tax. We have described in detail the objects and functions of this bank. We have also mentioned the conditions on which Government should give this guarantee.

We have discussed the liability of Government under our scheme and have shown that it will not be burdensome. Indeed, we harbour the hope that after the preliminary period Government's liability will cease; but if there is a danger at any time of this liability being perpetuated we have recommended that Government should have the option of winding up the Bank. We have recommended that Government should set aside a sum of Rs. 50,000 a year to meet any deficit in the earnings of the Bank and to provide against those loans which are given by the Bank at Government's request and on their guarantee. This sum should be deposited with the proposed Bank and should be credited to a special account called "The Industrial Banking Account" and should be carried forward from year to year. By setting aside this small sum Government will be able to provide financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 25 lakhs at least.

We have also made difinite suggestions about the business of the Bank, qualifications of the Directors, voting power, audit, staff and other relevant matters. We have pointed out that the running expenditure of the Bank in the first few years should not exceed Rs. 24,000 a year. In order to guard against bad debts we have recommended the creation of an Intelligence Department to be attached to the Bank. This Department will be assisted by the Industries Department and will be in charge of all inquiries connected with promised loans.

MARKETING COMPANY.

In the introductory part of Chapter IV we have shown how industries, specially cottage and minor, stand in need of a marketing organisation. We have pointed out the evil results of cottage indus-

(Continued on Page 14 Col. 5).

Ancients USED Lead Pencils!

Some Interesting Facts About Pencil Industry Of Nuremberg

The vast number of pencils manufactured annually in the city of Nuremberg, would, if placed end to end, measure nearly twice the circumference of the earth.

During the year 1934, 900 million pencils were manufactured in Germany for the export market alone. As the average standard length of a lead pencil is about 6 1/2 inches, this output represents over 40,000 miles of pencils laid end to end. The greater part of this production comes from the city of Nuremberg which leads the world in pencil manufacture. The famous names "Faber," "Swan" and Staedler," stamped on the school pencils, are well known to every boy and girl who has been to school, whether in Germany or elsewhere.

This fact makes it the more interesting, that in the manufacture of a simple lead pencil, the value of importance of the economic interdependence of the several countries of the world is most apparent. For example, the pencil industry cannot depend on raw materials to be obtained in Germany, but has brought the manufacture of pencils to its high degree of efficiency by the use of imported raw materials. A visit to the A. W. Faber factory in Nuremberg, the largest pencil factory in Germany, and employing over 1700 operatives, shows us that the principal materials which go to make up the finished pencil are the cedar wood from South and Central America, and the graphite from Ceylon.

Mr. Farrokh S. Bamji of Bombay who studied at the State College of Engineering at Angola, U.S.A., and the Carnegie Institute of Technology where he obtained the degree of B.Sc. in electrical engineering and has also obtained the degree of B.A.E. (Bachelor of Aeronautical Engineering) at the Aeronautical University established by the Curtiss Wright Flying Service. He was formerly with the B.E.S.T. Co., and later with the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd., and the Tata Power Co., Ltd. Mr. Bamji returns to India by s.s. "Conte Verde" to-day after having undergone a course in Cable Department of Simen's Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, London.

HOW THEY ARE MADE

In well-lighted and ventilated rooms, enormous blocks of cedar wood are cut into the shape of pencil shells by scroll saws, after which another machine cuts out the narrow grooves into which the lead is to be placed. The lead itself is composed of a viscous mass of graphite and cement, drawn out and pressed into the shape of an endless thread, and then cut into pencil lengths by a special machine. When these lengths of lead have been thoroughly dried at a temperature of 1000 degrees Celsius (about 2280 degrees Fahrenheit) they attain the hardness necessary for writing. They are then ready to be pressed into the wooden pencil shells. Swift-running planing machines cut the unfinished pencil shells into their final form—sometimes round, and sometimes hexagonal. Specially constructed machines are capable of turning out thousands of these finished pencils hourly, so that the day's product often exceeds 70,000 pencils. The next step in the operation is the varnishing room, where each pencil receives its colour and finish. Before delivery into the shipping department, each pencil is examined as to its perfectness of construction, and is then stamped with the firm's name and the designation as to hardness or softness of the lead. The packing of the pencils into attractively designed boxes is the work of women employees of the factory.

GOES BACK TO GREEKS

Surrounded by tons of newly manufactured pencils, the visitor to one of the large Nuremberg pencil factories comes to a realization of the very important part that the ordinary lead pencil plays in modern life. A study of the history of the lead pencil, (as distinguished from the so-called "graphite" pencil) discloses that the ancient Greeks and Romans used a sort of lead pencil for their writing. In ancient Roman ruins, many specimens of small, round, leaden discs have been discovered, which were used in those days for writing and for drawing. It appears that a similar instrument was in use as late as the Middle Ages. The celebrated Dutch painter, Jan van Eyck, made his drawings with a sort of pencil, composed of a mixture of lead and tin. It was not until the middle of the 16th Century that the famous graphite deposits in Borrowdale, Cumberlandshire, were discovered, from which pure graphite was taken for making pencils.

Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute

A New Time Table And An Advisory Board Suggested

(BY B. B. JOSHI.)

II.

Coming now to the hours of instruction in textile department, and examining these it can be stated that the change as brought about in 1931-32 would not do any good either to the student or to the textile industry. In order to prove the correctness of the above statement, it is necessary to examine the above table subject by subject. The hours of instruction in spinning lectures have been reduced by 32 per cent. according to the 1931-32 amended calendar. Generally speaking this subject involves training in (1) cotton, (2) constructive features, mechanism and the description of the complete machinery for the manufacture of yarn, (3) the varieties of yarn and methods to make them, (4) the technique of cotton yarn testing and the equipment of a testing laboratory, etc. In order to teach these important subjects properly, the hours should not have been reduced. In my opinion, this reduction would perhaps handicap the staff not only to complete the routine training for yarn manufacture but it would be impossible for them to acquain students with recent developments in spinning trade. Coming to the subject of weaving lectures, it must be stated that the reduction of 35 per cent. would leave no scope either for the Professors to teach or for the students to learn the subject of weaving which should generally include (1) fabric structure, (2) designing of fabrics and colour, (3) mechanism of weaving machinery, (4) cloth testing, (5) lectures on standard cloths, (6) preparatory machinery, (7) sizing mixtures, (8) treatment of yarn in weaving, (9) lectures on recent improvements and processes, etc. No mention has been made in the calendar for some hours of training in (1) mill construction, (2) testing of yarn and cloth, (3) humidity and temperature control in spinning and a weaving mill, (4) organisation of spinning and weaving department of a cotton mill, etc. These subjects are very important to textile students and instead of making any provision in the calendar for them there is reduction in the previous hours of instruction leaving no scope for the staff to give even a superficial idea about the above subjects. The third subject is textile practice. According to the table it will be seen that there is 8 per cent. increase in the total hours in this subject and about 45 per cent. of the total hours are devoted to textile practice. The practical work consists in demonstrating the textile machinery, its working, setting, fitting, and sketching of motions and other working parts. The amended time-table in the 1931-32 calendar does not give the detailed use of the 1,100 hours kept for textile practice. If there is proper classification for the hours of textile practice, some hours in my opinion would be saved and utilised for training textile students in other important subjects, such as, physics, electrical engineering, cloth trade organisation, economics pertaining to textile industry, etc., the utility of which needs no emphasis further. However, a detailed investigation in these hours is necessary.

CHEMISTRY

Coming now to the subject of 'chemistry lectures and chemistry practice' it will be seen that 50 per cent. and 20 per cent. reduc-

(Continued on Page 14 Col. 6).

DAYLIGHT without SHADOWS

In Italy electrical engineers and especially those concerned with illumination, have recently been taking a lively interest in a new type of laminated glass which has been employed for glazing the ultra-modern building, which houses the generating station of the Vatican in Rome, writes Graham Cunningham in "Distribution of Electricity."

This glass has also been used extensively in the design of a new power station in Milan, the whole of the extensive window space of which is glazed with it. Italian textile factories, universities, art galleries and hospitals have been glazed with it and British architects and builders are not unnaturally watching developments with exceptional interest.

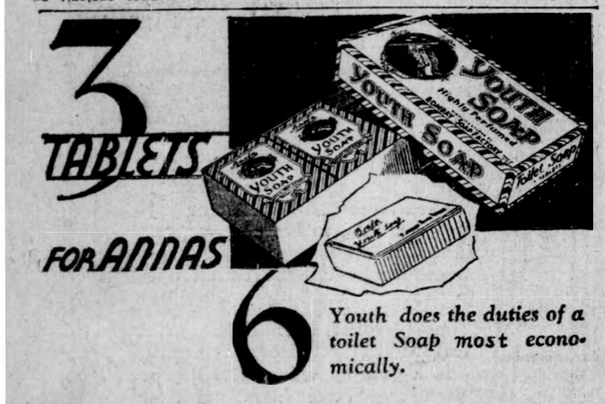
Known as "Thermolux," this new glazing material consists of two sheets of clear glass with a layer of regularly arranged glass silk threads between them. This interlayer varies in thickness from 1 mm. to 3 mm. according to the purpose for which the glass is required, and manufacturing methods have been evolved which permit complete sheets to be made as large in size as 6 ft. by 4 ft. As a rule, however, 25 ft. super is the maximum size for a single pane.

EVEN WHITE LIGHT.

The glass can be used for south, east and west glazing, giving an even white light instead of the grey light as in buildings glazed with a north light. The reason is that with this form of laminated glass, light and heat cannot pass into, or out of, a building in the same manner as when ordinary glass is employed. This is explained by the remarkable heat-insulating and light-diffusing properties which Thermolux affords.

In connection with direct radiant heat from the sun, the protection which is provided is attributable in part to light reflection from the polished surfaces of the glass and in part to light diffusion. The insulation afforded acts, of course, in both directions, opposing the strong glare of the sun in summer and con-

(Continued on Page 14 Col. 7).



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V.P.8

Riot Of Scoring In League Football

Arsenal Defeated In Fast And Exciting Match With Manchester

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Arsenal's home defeat against their northern rivals in the game wherein both sides revealed themselves as masters of the art of modern go-ahead style of football was the outstanding feature of the day.

There was a riot of scoring in the 63 games played during the day including the Scottish League averaging almost six goals a match with no fewer than five away victories in the first division.

AT HIGHBURY.

Sixty-five thousand at Highbury saw a sparkling well-matched game. Both the teams pressed alternately but the Manchester attack was more impressive. After nearly a quarter hour's uneventful play, Herd netted for Manchester and Toseland who was unmarked increased the lead two minutes later. Following delightful play Bastin reduced from penalty for foul on James who equalised ten minutes later.

Arsenal made strong attacks on resumption, but the Manchester backs were resolute. Tilson put Manchester ahead and thereafter the play remained fast and exciting but the quality did not equal that of the first half. Arsenal finishing poor Davidson struck the post and was unfortune to miss an equaliser.

SUNDERLAND'S VICTORY.

Sunderland's victory won in the presence of 25,000 was a reward of accurate marksmanship. Davis scored in the tenth minute followed by Gallacher twice. Blackburn replied through Pryde who headed in playing srong allround game, Sunderland in the second half piled up through Carter Gurney, Gallacher Gurney. Bruton reduced margin:

Sagar's sensational full-length save from penalty thrilled 30,000 spectators at Everton for whom Cunliffe headed in eight minutes from start.

Soon after resumption Richardson equalised and then Lythgoe and Richardson put Huddersfield ahead the third goal being obtained three minutes before finish.

Matthews scored in the first half for Stoke. On resumption, Johnson netted twice and Matthews playing brilliantly obtained the other two goals without response.

WESTHAM BEATEN.

Doncaster outplayed Westham before 30,000 spectators after a goalless first-half. Closing minutes provided many thrills. Burton scored for Doncaster. Mangnall equalised and Baines put in the last minute winner.

A fast open game was witnessed at Coventry. Bourton, Jones and Fitton enabled the home team a lead of three nil with first half. Jones and Fitton increased lead in the second half. —Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS

LONDON, Sept. 21.

The following are the results of the League Football Matches:

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal 2 Manchester City 3.
Birmingham nil, Stoke City 5.
Brentford 1 Astonvilla 2.
Derby County 3 Middlesbrough 2.
Everton 1 Huddersfield, 3.
Grimsby 3 Bolton 1.
Leeds United 1 Liverpool nil.
Portsmouth 3 Sheffield Wednesday 2.
Preston 2, Wolverhampton nil.
Sunderland 7 Blackburn 2.
Westbromwich 1 Chelsea 2.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bradford 1 Norwich City nil.
Burnley nil Plymouth 1.
Bury 3 Hull City 1.
Charlton 3; Barnsley nil.
Fulham 5 Bradford City 1.
Leicester 2 Nottinghamforest 1.
Manchester United nil Tottenham nil.
Portvale 3 Newcastle nil.
Sheffield United 2 Southampton 1.
Swansea 1, Blackpool nil.
Westham 1 Doncaster 2.

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION).

Aldershot 1 Watford 1.
Bournemouth 4 Reading 1.
Bristol Rovers 3 Southend 2.
Coventry 5 Brighton nil.
Gillingham 3 Cardiff nil.
Luton 6 Crystal Palace nil.
MillWall 1 Clapton Orient nil.
Newport 2 Exeter 1.
Notts County 3 Northampton nil.
Swindon 2 Queensparkrangers 2.
Torquay 2, Bristol City nil.

THIRD DIVISION (NOREHERN SECTION.)

Accrington 2 Barrow nil.
Chester 5 Rochdale 2.
Crewe 5, Newbrighton 1.
Darlington 3 Rotherham 1.
Gateshead 3 Mansfield 1.
Halifax 4 Wrexham 1.
Oldham 2 Lincoln 3.
Southport nil Yerk 1.
Stockport 2 Chesterfield 2.
Tranmere 3 Hartlepools 1.
Walsall 3 Carlisle nil.

SCOTTISH (FIRST DIVISION.)

Aberdeen 4 Dundee 1.
Albion 4 Airdrieonians 1.
Clyde 1 Partick nil.
Hamilton 3, Motherwell 3.
Hearts 8, Hibernien 3.
Kilmarnock ' Arbroath nil.
Thirdlanark 3 Queenspark nil.
Queen of South 2 Ayr United 1.
Rangers 1 Celtic 2.
St. John Stone 4 Dunfermline 2.

BLACKHEATH BEAT PORTSMOUTH

LONDON, Sept. 21.

The following are the results of the principal matches played under the rugby union rules to-day.—Yorkshire and Cumerland 3 New Zealand 14 at Bradford Devon 6 Lancashire 6 at Exeter Blackheath 20 U. S. Portsmouth nil Bristol 9 Rosslynpark 3 Devonport services 20 Bath nil Gloucester 18 Molesey 4 Leicester 13 Plymouth Albion 3 Richmond nil Northampton 7 Torquay 14 coventry 3 Wasps 4 London Scottish 18 St Barts Hospital 19 Old Leysians nil Bedford 7 Weston Supermare 8 Bridgend 5 Neath 6 Cardiff 3 Swansea nil Llanelly 15 Abertillery nil Newport 19 Penarth nil Glasgow academicals 8 hillhead high school 6 West Scotland 11 Glasgow High School 44.—Reuter.

HUDDERSFIELD'S RECORD SCORE

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.

The following are the results of the matches played under the Rugby Northern Union rules:—

Barrow 3, Widness nil; Batley 19, Dewsbury 2; Broughton 12, Salford 10; Castleford versus Hull (not played); Huddersfield 69, Featherstone 2; Hull 20, Wigan 3; Leeds 24, St. Helens Recreations 5; Leigh 11, Bramley 6; Liverpool 2, Keighley nil; Rochdale nil, Halifax 13; Sthelens 2, Acton 5; Streathan 14, Bradford 9; Wakefield 12, Hunslet 8; Warrington 7, Oldham 6; York 8, Swinton 7.

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109.

CRICKET IN CITY AFTER 6-WEEK BREAK

Hindu Gym. Put Up 36 For No Loss Against Parsi Gymkhana's 100

BOMBAY, Saturday.

There was exhilarating cricket witnessed on the Gymkhanas grounds to-day (Saturday) after a wearisome interruption of six weeks in the cricket season of Bombay as the monsoon is now expected to have come almost to an end and there are signs of bright weather prevailing, there is every hope of continuing the matches to-morrow (Sunday).

The outstanding event of the week is the two-day fixture between the two major Indian Gymkhanas—Parsi and Hindu. At the end of the day's play the Parsis were all out for exactly a century, and the Hindu Gymkhana made 36 runs for no wickets. The bowling honours were shared equally by V. M. Merchant, M. Bhagwandas and N. P. Kesari with 3 wickets bagged by each.

Mr. D. R. Havewala was the top-scorer for the Parsi Gymkhana with 45 runs to his credit, made of seven boundary hits.

PARSI GYMKHANA
(First Innings)

J. H. Wadia c Bhagwandas, b Merchant	6
M R. Khan st. Hindlekar, b Bhagwandas	6
Dr. P. M. Mehta c Garat, b Merchant	3
H. N. Contractor, b Bhagwandas	1
D. R. Havewala, b Merchant	45
F. R. Nariman b Kesari	13
J. A. Dadysheth l.b.w. b Bhagwandas	0
M. P. Engineer, b Naik	1
J. S. Lawyer, not out	0
E. J. Baria, b Kesari	0
P. N. Dhondi b Kesari	6
Extras	14
Total	100

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
V. M. Merchant 3|26
M. Bhagwandas 3|32
N. P. Kesari 3|20
N. M. Naik 1|5.

HINDU GYMKHANA
(First Innings).

C. M. Rana	24
D. D. Hindlekar	10
Extras	2
Total (for no loss)	36

ISLAM GYM. v. B. B. & C. I. RY.

The Islam Gymkhana played a one-day match against the B. B. and C. I. Rly. on its home ground. Hakim and Khairaj scored brilliant innings for the Islam Gymkhana with 52 and 49 runs respectively, while on the B. B. and C. I. side Pardeshi made 55 runs and claimed four wickets of the Gymkhana side. At the end of the day's play the B. B. and C. I. made 134 runs (for the loss of eight wickets) against Islam Gymkhana's 148, also for the same loss—eight wickets.

ISLAM GYMKHANA
(First Innings)

A. A. A. Fyzee b Almeida	18
Habib Khairaz l.b.w. b Pardeshi	49
A. A. Hakim c Manian, b Gupte	52
Md. Hussein b Pardeshi	1
Saleh Heptulla l.b.w. b Pardeshi	0
Akbar Peerbhoy b Pardeshi	3
Ismail Kassum c Gore, b Almeida	14
A. M. Turk, b Almeida	11
A. Mohdin, Faiz Tyabji and I. A. Nagori did not bat.	
Total (for 8 wkts.)	148

Fall of wickets:—1|59, 2|71, 3|73, 4|73, 5|79, 6|112, 7|144, 8|148.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
Almeida 3 for 66.
Pardeshi 4 for 34.
Gupte 1 for 17.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY
(First Innings)

B. Kapadia c and b Heptulla	11
K. G. Pardeshi c Fyzee, b Ismail Kasum	55
Gonsalves c Nagori, b Hakim	1
M. N. Amre st. Tyabjee, b Peerbhoy	25
B. K. Gupte b Peerbhoy	0
D. Vavina b Peerbhoy	19
K. V. Manian b Nagori	13
P. Vithal b Peerbhoy	0
S. S. Gore (not out)	0
Extras	7
Total (for 8 wkts)	134

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
A. Hakim 1 for 3.
Heptulla 1 for 60.
Ismail Kasum 1 for 12.
A. Peerbhoy 3 for 3.
Nagori 1 for 10.

At the Bombay Gymkhana, its B team played against the Y. M C. A. Central another one-day match. The Y. M C. A Central were all out for 72 and Bartley bagged 7 wickets The Bombay Gymkhana won the match with 98 runs for the loss of 7 wickets only and Collins scored 34 runs with 4 fours. Sutton and Warner bagged 4 and 3 wickets respectively.

Y. M. C. A. CENTRAL
(First Innings)

N Leoutzini c Slater b Bartley	22
N Carey st. Slaker b Bartley	0
M. Solomon c Clench b Bartley	0
E Bince b Bartley	10
J. Warner c Sargon b Bartley	9
S. Varde b Bartley	11
O Sutton c Collins b Clench	2
W. Clence b Bartley	0
D Truce c Lees b Waddy	3
Y. Rao b Waddy	0
C. Johnson, not out	0
Extras	10
Total	72

Fall of wickets:—1|5, 2|12, 3|24, 4|46, 5|49, 6|54, 7|54, 8|67, 9|72.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
Collins 0 for 17.
Bartley 7 for 19.
Clench 1 for 20.
Waddy 2 for 6.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA 'B'
(First Innings)

J. E. Hill b Sutton	4
R. A. Roberts c Clench b Warner	10
G. R. McD. Clench b Warner	2
J. C. M. Sargon b Sutton	3
C. F. Slater b Warner	17
W. H. Collins c Sub b Sutton	34
J. O. Bartley c Carey, b Sutton	3
B. Butcher, not out	10
A. W. Gillespie, not out	0
Extras	10
Total	93

Fall of wickets:—1|7, 2|10, 3|15, 4|21, 5|79, 6|83, 7|83.

BOWLING ANALYSIS
Sutton 4 for 45.
Warner 3 for 29.
Solomon 0 for 9.

There were various other matches among all the clubs both in Esplanade Maidan and Oval and on the whole Bombay enjoyed a real day of cricket the day being very bright.

PROMOTION OF CRICKET IN MADRAS

New Association To Be Formed

MADRAS, (By Mail.)

The formation of the Madras Cricket Association to promote the best interests of Madras Cricket and place it on a sound basis was announced by Dr. P. Subbaroyan, President of the Indian Cricket Federation, on the 16th instant presiding over the Annual Day Celebration of the Federation. He said that Indian Cricket Federation, of Madras would merge itself in the new Association which would hereafter control and carry on the activities of the Federation.

He referred to the happy relationship which now prevailed between the M. C. C. the premier European Club in Madras and themselves rendering it possible to revive the annual representative match between the Presidency Indians and Europeans which had to be dropped last year owing to some misunderstanding.

The speaker then referred to the forthcoming visit of the Patiala's Australian Cricket team to India and the Madras Association's guarantee of Rs. 10,000 towards the expenses. Cricket in India and elsewhere, he said, was now-a-days more or less a matter of finance and pointing out to the immense value of such foreign tours he trusted Madras would gamely respond and see to the fulfilment of the guarantee.

NEED OF STADIUMS

Dealing with the lack of good playgrounds in Madras the speaker regretted there was no 'Patiala' in Madras to make a munificent gift and relied on their Association to grow from strength to strength and find funds for the same. He complimented the Board of Cricket Control in India for their attempts to found first class sport stadiums in different important sporting centres. Bombay as the cradle of Indian cricket had rightly received the Board's consideration first and it could before long boast of a most up to date cricket arena. He hoped the Board would take up the case of Madras next and supply a long-felt need.

Concluding Dr. Subbaroyan paid high complements to Mr. M. J. Gopalan who was a member of the All-India Hockey Team which toured New Zealand and said Madras was really proud of finding India's first double international in him.—A.P.

Baroda Beats Model High School

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, Sept. 21.

The semi-final cricket match in the Maharaja Challenge Shield Tournament between Baroda and Model High Schools, has resulted in Baroda winning by nine wickets and three runs The Model High School scored 47 and 53 in the first and second innings, respectively, and Baroda scored 85 and 18 for one wicket.

Glowing tributes were paid to the memory of the late Raja Kala Kankar at a public meeting held at Lucknow on Friday to commemorate his first death anniversary, Mr. Harprasad Saxena presiding.

ISLAM GYM. TROUNCE BOMBAY CRICKETERS

Good Beginning After Cessation Of Rains

The good beginning made on Saturday in Bombay cricket after the monsoon continued on Sunday and all the cricket haunts in the city nammed with activity.

A DRAWN MATCH

At the Kennedy Sea-face all the Gymkhanas were busy except the Hindu who continued their 1st innings on the Parsi Gymkhana ground.

Mr. C. M. Rana distinguished himself with 87 runs and Mr. C. N. Mehta with 49. From the Parsi Gymkhana Dr. Havewala took 5 wickets and Dadisheth missed the century record by 8 runs.

At the close of the day's play the Parsi Gymkhana in their 2nd innings lost 4 wickets for 173. The match was, therefore, drawn but considering the 1st innings, the Hindus won by 4 wickets and 141 runs.

HINDU GYMKHANA
(First Innings)

C. M. Rana st. Engineer	87
D. D. Hindlekar l.b.w. b Havewala	10
J. G. Pradhan l.b.w. b Havewala	4
V. M. Merchant c Wadia, b Havewala	25
M. S. Naik b Havewala	20
C. N. Mehta (not out)	49
Lalsing c Dadisheth b Havewala	28
P. J. Churry (not out)	10
R. J. Gharat, N. P. Kesari and M. Bhagvandas did not bat	
Extras	8
Total (for 6 wkts.)	241

BOWLING ANALYSIS

D. R. Havewala 5 for 63.
J. S. Lawyer 1 for 70.
E. J. Baria 0 for 6b.
P. M. Dhondy 0 for 35.

PARSI GYMKHANA
(Second Innings)

M. Khan, b Merchant	3
J. Dadisheth c Churi, b Merchant	92
Dr. P. N. Mehta c and b Merchant	39
J. Wadia (not out)	8
H. Contractor l.b.w. b Merchant	8
D. Havewala (not out)	23
Rest did not bat	
Total (for 4 wkts.)	173

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Merchant 3 for 35.
Lalsing 1 for 45.

ONE-DAY MATCH

There was a one-day match on the Islam Gymkhana ground between the Islam Gymkhana and the Bombay Cricketers. The latter were all out for 121 and the Islam Gymkhana left the field after making a score of 189 for the fall of 7 wickets thereby winning the match.

Baporia, Heptulla and Peerbhoy shone for run-getting with 41, 31 and 55 runs respectively. Mr. Sarang of the Bombay Cricketers made 56 runs (not out) and Mr. Kothari took 4 wickets for 61 runs.

BOMBAY CRICKETERS
(First Innings)

Mr. Pawaskar, c and b Heptulla	11
Dongre c and b Hakim	2
Ambre c and b Hakim	0
Dabolkar l.b.w. b Peerbhoy	5
Pardeshi b Heptulla	9
Sarang (not out)	56
Rao c and b Hakim	13
Kothare b Khairaz	7
Malekar b Khairaz	0
Penker l.b.w. b Khairaz	0
Gawankar b Peerbhoy	0
Extras	18
Total	121

Fall of wickets:—1|9, 2|20, 3|20, 4|26, 5|47, 6|78, 7|80, 8|118, 9|118, 10|121.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Hakim 3 for 21.
Heptulla 2 for 43.
Peerbhoy 2 for 26.
Nagore 0 for 9.
Khairaz 3 for 4.

ISLAM GYMKHANA
(First Innings)

A. A. A. Fyzee b Kothari	10
S. Kazi c Pentker, b Dabholkar	4
A. A. Hakim b Kothari	13
A. L. Baporia, l.b.w. b Gawankar	41
A. Peerbhoy c Penker, b Kothari	55
S. Heptulla l.b.w. b Kothari	30
Kedri (not out)	12
Sultan Khairaz b Gawankar	7
M. Husain (not out)	4
Extras	13
Total	189

Fall of wickets:—1|6, 2|23, 3|38, 4|86, 5|162, 6|169, 7|183.

BOWLING ANALYSIS
Kothare 4 for 61.
Dabholkar 1 for 29.
Penker 0 for 25.
Gawankar 2 for 26.
Mulikar 0 for 35.

Bombay Cricket Association

CHIEF JUSTICE ELECTED PRESIDENT FOR NEW YEAR

The 3rd annual general meeting of he Bombay Presidency (Proper) Cricket Association, now the Bombay Cricket Association was held at the Parsi Gymkhana Kanga Pavilion, on Sunday evening.

The proceedings were "in camera".

OFFICE-BEARERS.

The following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year:

President: Chief Justice Sir John W. F. Beaumont.

Vice-Presidents: Sir Chunilal V. Mehta and Sir Nowroji Saklatwala.

Hon. Secretary: Mr. A.A.A. Fyzee.

Hon. Treasurer: Mr. A.A.A. Jasdanwala,

Ordinary Members of the Managing Committee: Messrs D. K. Kapadia, M. D. Pai, S. Heptulla, Bhappu, and S. R. Desai.

Messrs. S. Billimoria and Company were elected Auditors for the ensuing year.

CHANGE IN NAME.

Mr. A.A.A. Fyzee moved and Mr. V. S. Dongre seconded the following proposition.

(a) "That this Association shall be styled "The Bombay Cricket Association"; its headquarters shall be in the city of Bombay and its local limits shall consist of the city of Bombay and its suburbs, inclusive of Virar on the B.B.C.I. Rly. and Kalyan on the G.I.P. Rly."

(b) "That in the event of resoclution (a) being passed, the Board of Control and the Crickket Club of India be informed accordingly; and a committee of four persons namely Dr. H. D. Kanga, Mr. M. Mackinnon, Mr. V. S. Dongre and Mr. A. A. A. Fyzee be appointed to draft consequential amendments to the rules of the Association."

The report of the Managing Committee and the audited statement of accounts were presented and adopted.

During the year the membership of the Association has increased to 73.

PROUD EVENT.

The outstanding event of the year was that the Association XI became the proud winners of the Ramji Trophy Cricket Championship of India.

In spite of its sympathy and willingness for sending the Association XI to play in the Roshanara Cricket Tournament this year they were unable to do so on account of the many engagements in connection with the Quadranglar Tournament, and the like but hope to participate next year.

An invitation has been extended to the Australian XI to visit Bombay and "Guarantees" were agreed upon.

The advisability of playing Bombay City League Matches is being considered (Circulars have already been sent to the members).

TOPIWALA SHIELD.

A donation of Rs. 2,500 was received during the year from Mr. Motiram Naranyanrao Desai Topiwala to buy a shield in the name of his late father, Mr. Narayanrao Anant Desai Topiwala, for the Association League Matches.

At this stage the meeting adjourned to the 10th October to consider the remainder of the business on the agenda.

MIDNIGHT MOTOR CYCLE ACCIDENT

Rider Sustains Fall And Injures Nose In Attempt To Avoid Pedestrian

A mid-night motor cycle accident on Sunday resulted in suspected nasal fracture and other minor injuries, to a Parsi rider at Bori Bunder, who was thrown off his perch owing to the sudden jamming of the brakes to avert knocking down a pedestrian.

It appears, Minoo M. Patel, a counter-manager at the Regal Cinema, was proceeding on his motor-cycle from the Theatre to Dhobie Talao at about 11-30 along Hornby and Cruickshank Roads. At Bori Bunder, while negotiating the curve, he saw a boy dashing across his path from behind a stationary tramcar.

The boy, Lagan Narayan, it is stated, came from the side of the Corporation Building and proceeded to cross the Cruickshank Road to reach the water-tap. As he emerged from behind the tram, he was bewildered to find a motor cycle heading towards him, and confused, he is stated to have run in all directions.

KNOCKED OFF THE SEAT

The rider at once jammed his brakes and the cycle skidded for about three feet. Minoo was knocked off his seat and landed on the ground sustaining a broken nose and several abrasions on his body.

He was treated at the G. T. Hospital and allowed to go. The motor cycle was slightly damaged. It is stated, at the time of this accident, he was riding at a moderate speed; otherwise his injuries would have been far more serious.

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City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadarwa Vad 11, 1991.
Muslim: Jamadul-Akkar 24, 1354
Parsi: Farvardin 17, 1305.
Sunrise: 6h. 27m.
Sunset: 6h. 36m.
Hightide: 9-46, 21-52.
Lowtide: 2-56, 16-01.

MONDAY, September 23.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Rugby Tournament: Final, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, Sept. 24.
Rotary Club of Bombay: Rotarian W. H. Byrant will speak on "Mexico and a New Phase in the Development of Rotary in India," Green's Hotel, 1-30 p.m.

PORT TRUST EMPLOYEES' CO-OP. CREDIT SOCIETY.

The ninth annual general meeting of the Society will be held in the Bombay Port Trust Sports Club Hall, Thackersey House, Ballard Estate at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Monday).

S. W. TRAINING CLASS.

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. S. V. Parulekar will deliver a lecture on "Indian Agrarian Problem."

GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held on Tuesday (24th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria will further give a discourse in Gujarati on "The Age of Zarathustra."

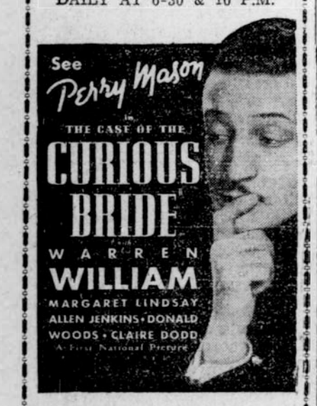
BHARTIYA TUTARI MANDAL

The monthly report of the Free Night English School of the Bhartiya Tutari Mandal, Mount Road, Mazagaon, shows that in the month of August the total strength of the school was 74. Fourteen teachers are working the school without any payment.

SWASTIK LEAGUE.

The following have been declared successful in the examination in Home Nursing held on 15th inst., at the Swastik Mandir, under the auspices of the Swastik League and conducted by Dr. T. H. Talwalkar: (1) Mr. M. V. Jayakar, (2) Mr. R. N. Desai, (3) Mr. G. D. Lovalekar, (4) Mr. N. V. Ambaye, (5) Mr. V. V. Sanzgiri, (6) Mr. N. R. Sadekar. (7) Mr. S. R. Deshpande, (8) Mr. V. N. Iyer, (9) Mr. G. S. Desai, and (10) Mr. S. B. Jog.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.



THE REGAL
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon: Time Signal. Selection of Indian Music. Talkie Hits.
1 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Hour Selections.
6 p.m. Indian Programme. Fifteen Minutes with Miss Kamla of Zaria.
6-15 p.m. Light Music. Yeshwant Kashinath Lolekar.
7-45 p.m.: Shree Bhagvat Geeta Pravachana. By Pandit Laxamanrao Ogle.
8-15 p.m. General News in Hindi and Commercial News.
8-45 p.m. European Programme: Weather Report and News Bulletin.
9-15 p.m. Time Signal. Poetry Reading, by Marjorie H. Cleary.
9-30 p.m. "Love Needs A Waltz." A Radio Operetta Book and Lyrics By James Dyrenforth. Music by K. Leslie Smith. (A B.B.C. Recorded Programme): Cast: Prince Andre—Bruce Carfax. Baron Bulstrover—Bruce Winston. Alonzo B. McNulty—Ben Weldon. Linda McNulty—Natalie Hall. Olly Kincaid—Les. Allen. The B.B.C. Chorus and Theatre Orchestra. Conducted by Mark Lubbock. Produced by Charles Brewer.

Empire Broadcasting

7-20 p.m. Big Ben. The B. B. C. Northern Ireland Orchestra: leader, Philip Whiteway; conductor E. Godfrey Brown.
8-00 p.m. "Game Set, and Match".
8-30 p.m. The Hotel Metropole Orchestra; leader, A. Rossi; under the direction of Emilio Colombo, relayed from the Hotel Metropole, London.
9-15 p.m. Ballad Concert. Winifred Bury (Soprano) and Robert Davis (Baritone).
9-45 p.m. Dance Music.
10-00 News.
10-20 p.m. Dance Music.
10-30 Close down.

ALL-INDIA SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION

The Hon. Secretary, All-India Spinners' Association, Ahmedabad, writes for the information of the public that the certificate, granted by the Association to "Mohan Vastra Bhandar," near Prarthana Samaj Bombay, has been cancelled.

D. T. MOOLJEE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in the Domodher Thackersey Mooljee Charitable Dispensaries, two at Ripon Road, and one at Kalachowki Road, during the month of August, 1935, was 2,498 out of whom 2,284 were males, and 214 were females, including children.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION

Mr. V. S. Toro, Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instructions will lecture in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "India's Place in the World." It will be illustrated by magic lantern slides.

"ARTIFICIAL SILK."

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association, and the Philosophical Association, of the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, Mr S. M. Mehta will give a lecture in Gujarati on "Artificial Silk," to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort The lecture will be illustrated by lantern slides.

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Behramgore T. Anklesaria will speak on "The Life Work of the late Mr. Khurshedji Rustamji Cama, the criticisms which it evoked, the effect it produced on the manners and customs of the Parsis." All are cordially invited. Mr. Nanabhai Nauroji Katrak will preside.

FIRST EXCURSION OF KHAR CHILDREN.

To celebrate the Balkan-ji-Bari Anniversary and Mahatma Gandhi Day, children of Khar Branch of the All-India Children's Association will go on an excursion on Sunday (29th inst).

A programme of sports, etc., is being arranged for the occasion. Children will have the fullest opportunity and freedom to enjoy and assimilate the nature.

For detailed information please see at Khar: (1) Mrs. Urmila Mehta at junction of 1st and 15th Roads; or (2) Mr. M. J. Parmar, Shardha Mandir, 14th Road.

INDIA'S SALVATION LIES IN KHADI

Receipts Will Be Exhanged For Hundis

The Secretary of the Gandhi Seva Sena writes:

Our Salvation lies in Khadi only. Khadi Hundis for Rs. 10, Rs. 5 and Re. 1 can be had from the following Centres:—

1 Gandhi Seva Sena, The Motor House, Hughes Road, Bombay 7, Tel. No. 40291. Time: 8-30 a.m. to 11 a.m. (S.T.) 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. (S.T.)

(2) "Village industries and pure village food products", Nair Bldg., 480, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4, Time: 8-30 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m. (S.T.)

3 A. I. S. A. Khadi Bhandar, 395, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2. Time: 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. (S.T.)

4 Sjt. Ganpatishanker N. Desai, Joshi Bldg., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2. Time: 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.)

5 Khadi Dyeing and Printing works Khari shop, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4. Time: 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. (S.T.)

6 'Svadeshi', Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay 1. Time 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.)

7 Nappoo Nensee and Co., 63, Broach Street, Mandvi, Bombay 3.

Khadi Receipts will only be exchanged for Khadi Hundis at the following places:—

1 Gandhi Seva Sena, The Motor House, Hughes Road, Bombay 7. Time: 8-30 a.m. to 11 p.m. (S.T.) 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. (S.T.)

2 Sjt. Ganpatishanker N. Desai, Joshi Bldg., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2. Time: 8-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. (S.T.)

BATLIBOI'S TRAINING INSTITUTE

List Of Successful Candidates

The following students of Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute have passed the undernoted Examinations held in April, May and June 1935:—

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

BOOK-KEEPING & ACCOUNTANCY: R. Venkateshwara Iyer, M. R. Bastikar, H. F. Damkewala, R. C. Daruwalla, S. M. Desai, M. N. Gandhi, C. G. Patwardhan.

COMMERCIAL LAW: J. L. Patel, H. S. Vijapurkar.

COMMERCE & FINANCE: H. F. Damkewala (Dist.) J. L. Patel, C. G. Patwardhan.

BANKING & CURRENCY: R. N. Dastur.

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BOOK-KEEPING & ACCOUNTANCY: T. D. Kapadia, R. S. Buhariwalla, E. J. Wadia.

SECRETARIAL PRACTICE: T. D. Kapadia, P. R. Billimoria.

COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC: T. D. Kapadia (with Dist.), P. R. Billimoria, F. S. Mehta, T. I. Ichpanani, E. J. Wadia.

COMPANY LAW: T. D. Kapadia, F. S. Mehta, R. S. Buhariwalla, T. I. Ichpanani.

MERCANTILE LAW: T. D. Kapadia

INCORPORATED SECRETARIES ASSOCIATION.
Intermediate.

SECRETARIAL PRACTICE: N. K. Batliwalla, B. D. Barucha.

ECONOMICS: N. K. Batliwalla, B. D. Barucha, R. S. Buhariwalla.

COMPANY LAW: V. A. Agashe.

FINAL.

SECRETARIAL PRACTICE: A. N. Krishna Iyer, F. P. Rozario, M. N. Shroff.

LAW & CONDUCT OF & PROCEDURE AT MEETINGS: A. N. Krishna Iyer, F. P. Rozario, M. N. Shroff.

MERCANTILE LAW: A. N. Krishna Iyer, F. P. Rozario, M. N. Shroff.

COMPANY LAW: A. N. Krishna Iyer, F. P. Rozario, M. N. Shroff.

ECONOMICS: A. N. Krishna Iyer, F. P. Rozario.

STATISTICS: A. N. Krishna Iyer, F. P. Rozario.

ACCOUNTANCY: A. N. Krishna Iyer, M. N. Shroff.

INCOME-TAX LAW & PRACTICE: V. K. Krishnan.

BANKING & EXCHANGE: G. D. Rozario.

CORPORATION OF ACCOUNTANTS

INTERMEDIATE: K. R. Vajifdar, R. N. Dixit.

FINAL: J. M. Mordecai (Section I).

INSTITUTE OF BANKERS, LONDON
Part I.

ENGLISH: F. H. Surty, J. M. Shapoorjee.

BOOK-KEEPING: D. M. Shaw S. Moses, J. M. Shapoorjee.

GEOGRAPHY: F. H. Surty, D. M. Shaw, S. Moses, J. M. Shapoorjee.

ECONOMICS: S. Moses.

PART II.

ENGLISH: S. Moses.

PUBLIC PRAYER FOR MAHATMA

Under the auspices of "A" Ward District Congress Committee a public prayer for the long life of Mahatma Gandhiji will be offered on Tuesday (24th instant) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at 28 Manordas Street, Holi Chakla, Bombay.

Worker Succumbs To Injuries

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Gangaram Apte, working in Digvijaya Mill, Parel, was entangled in belting, when the machinery was in progress, on August 30, and flung to the ground, with the result that he sustained several injuries.

He died in the K. E. M. Hospital this morning.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

A press communique states that further applications for posts in the Reserve Bank of India will not be recorded until further notice.

Excitement In Bombay Street

FIREFIGHTERS DASH FOR RESCUE

Over Rs. 20000 Damage To Five Storeyed Building

Bombay, Sunday.

A fire broke out at ten this morning in the shop of Mr. Hussenally, hardware and paint merchants, situated in a five-storeyed building at Bazaar Gate Street, Bori Bunder.

The shop had considerable stock of spirit, turpentine, oil-paint and varnishes.

SPIRIT BOTTLE DOES IT

A servant in the shop, it is stated, was arranging the spirit bottles in a shelf when one of them fell down and the liquid spread all over the ground near the shelf. When he looked down, he noticed the shelf on fire. He ran out into the streets.

Someone however broke the Fire Alarm Glass and engines from Colaba, Esplanade, Byculla and Mandvi rushed to the spot.

The building is occupied by Parsis. Many of them in the meanwhile, had come down to the ground floor and considerable excitement was created.

POLICE ON SCENE

Inspector Deshpande and Sub-Inspector Koregaokar of the Phalton Road Police were on the scene soon after and helped in keeping the crowd of about five thousand away from the spot in order to facilitate the operations of the Fire Brigade.

Within an hour the fire was brought under control.

The flames from the shop were fortunately not wild enough to approach the entrance passage adjacent to the shop. Otherwise they would have soared up to the floors—and the building is a five-storeyed one—and considerable damage would have been caused.

Damage by the fire is put at Rs. 23,000. The shop alone has suffered to the extent of Rs. 20,000.

ADEQUATE WATER SUPPLY FOR CITY

Bombay Hydraulic Engineer's Assurance

Although there had been considerably a higher percentage of rainfall in the city of Bombay this year as compared to those of previous years, the region surrounding the Tansa, Tulsi and Vihar lakes—the sources of water-supply to this city—has not been blessed with the same fortune. In fact, official figures reveal that the amount of rainfall in this region this year is surprisingly less than that of last year. This does not, however, mean that the water-supply in the city would in any way be curtailed.

The Municipal Hydraulic Engineer informed a representative of the "Chronicle," that although the amount of rainfall this year in the region surrounding the lakes, was considerably less than that of the previous year, all except the Vihar lake, were filled to overflowing. The Vihar lake was short by 337 million gallons of water so far.

The Hydraulic Engineer assured our representative that the water-supply in the city would be normal throughout the year and there was no cause for any anxiety at all.

The following gives a correct estimate, in inches, of the total amount of rainfall in the three lakes this year up to Friday, 20th September, 1935, and also of last year on the corresponding day.

	Total rainfall in inches. 1935	1934
Tansa lake ...	79.27	86.11
Tulsi lake ...	93.18	127.83
Vihar lake ...	76.62	108.67

When the Hydraulic Engineer's attention was drawn to the number of complaints about the inadequate supply of water at Khar during last year, he told our representative that the Bombay Municipality were not in charge of supply of water to Khar or any other place in the suburbs. The Government of Bombay were in charge of the water supply there. years ago.

Killed On Railway Track

(From Our Correspondent)
KALYAN, Sept. 21.

A fatal railway accident occurred yesterday in the Goods Yard at Kalyan, when Hanumant Tukaram (23) was knocked down by a goods train. His left leg was crushed and he had received serious injuries on his head. He was immediately removed to the Thana Civil Hospital, where he succumbed to the injuries a few hours later. At an inquest held on his body verdict of accidental death due to fracture of the skull was returned.

300 YEAR-OLD CHARITABLE TRUST

Commissioners Appointed To Submit Accounts

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Sept. 21.

Mr. M. A. Bhave, the District Judge of Thana, has ordered the appointment of Messrs. S. S. Kazi and K. K. Godbole as joint commissioners for submitting within three months the accounts of the 300-year-old charitable trust known as "Hazarat Diwanshah Saheb Durga Inam" at Bhiwandi in connection with the following items:—

(1) the income realised by the managers since 1909.

(2) the donation out of the income of his own properties towards carrying out of institutions connected with the trust from 1909 onwards,

(3) the income from donations and rents of stalls at the time of the annual Urus.

(4) the expenditure the defendants had to incur for Urus and repairs.

(5) the expenditure incurred for the preservation of the trust property in litigation.

The above order was passed in the suit filed by S. A. Pirzade, the Deputy Commissioner of Customs, and Munshi Mahomed Haniff Chaudhari, an Inamdar residing at Bhiwandi, against Allisaheb Haji Miya Fakki, a merchant of Bhiwandi, and Syed Sardar Ali Nawab Sardar Nawaz Jung Bahadur of Hyderabad (Deccan), a Government pensioner, claiming Rs. 15,000 from the defendants.

Mr. V. B. Pradhan with Messrs. W. P. Oka and G. G. Pradhan, appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. V. B. Rege, Advocate, for the defendants.

BAILIFF'S RIGHT TO ENTER HOUSE

Appeal Of Two Pathans Dismissed

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Sept. 21.

The story of how a warrant for arrest of a civil court was torn by a Pathan of Bandra and the bailiff of the Andheri subordinate Judge was assaulted by two Pathans, was told in the court of Mr. M. A. Bhave, the Sessions Judge of Thana, who after hearing arguments of Mr. P. V. Patil, pleader, for the appellants Mahomed Afzul Sanchekhan and his servant Syed Ahmed Miramal, dismissed the appeal and upheld their conviction on charges of causing hurt to a public servant on duty and abetment thereof, and sentence of Rs. 100 fine or in default two months' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 50 or in default one month's hard labour respectively passed by Rao Bahadur A. K. Kulkarni, the then City Magistrate of Bandra.

Referring to the appellant's allegation that the bailiff had entered the house without respecting the "parda", which his women observe, the Sessions Judge remarked that there was no reliable evidence to show that there was any woman present in the house at that time, and even if there was any woman present, the bailiff had a right to enter and ask the woman, if any were present, to go out and to allow him to do his duty. Mere fixing of a white cloth in a room could not mean that the bailiff should not enter the room. Pathans might manage to fix a white cloth and say that there were ladies behind the "parda". There was, therefore, no substance in the appellant's argument that the bailiff had not taken precaution of asking her to go out before proceeding to discharge his duty as required by law.

DR. MOONJE'S BELGAUM SPEECH

Muslim Students' Brotherhood's Protest

A meeting of the Muslim Students' Brotherhood was held at Belgaum on the 11th September and the following resolution was unanimously passed.

"This meeting unanimously condemns the remarks made by Dr. Moonje in the Shivanand Theatre, Belgaum on the 10th September 1935, with regard to the Muslims of India at this particular time when India is in urgent need of the unity among the sister communities. We view his lecture as an effort to bring disunity among the sister communities—Hindus and Muslims in this part of Karnatak which is rightly proud of the brotherly love that exists between the communities.

FAREWELL TEA PARTY

A tea party in honour of Dr. Jadavji Hansraj who has been appointed as Chief Medical Officer of Cutch State was given by his numerous friends and admirers at the Town Hall on Saturday evening on the eve of his departure from Bombay.

(Continued from Col. 7).

Jawaharlal Nehru and Sjt. C. R. Rajgopalachari are on the lips of almost every one. Many favour Panditji, for it is no secret that, next to Gandhiji, his views will receive the greatest attention in the whole country at the present juncture, both from Congress and non-Congress circles. One Congressman timidly whispered that a "Parliamentarian" ought to be elected in view of the changed policy of the Congress, but the idea was unceremoniously brushed aside. One has every reason to believe that individually the delegates of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will choose Pandit Jawaharlal.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

Sensations

If one had acquired that miraculous power of living on sensations alone, then last week must be considered a week of feting and feasting. For rarely had it happened during the past many months, that so many sensational events all in the city, were crowded into a brief span of seven days, so much so that some readers said that they had lost interest in the Italo-Abyssinian tangle!

Monday last saw the much-discussed film "Jawani-ki-Hawa" of the Bombay Talkies, screened at last after all the storm raised over the question of Parsi girls taking to the stage or the screen.

And no one is the worse for exhibiting the film.

Mid-week sensations commenced on Wednesday in the early morning, when the police swooped down on several places in the City and suburbs in their hunt for alleged Communist literature. They collected voluminous bundles of papers from about 20 places. It is significant that the houses of well-known persons like Mrs. Suhasini Nambiar at Khar and that of Mr. Deshpande at Ahmednagar where he was ordered to stay, were also searched, which shows that the search was thorough, and whether it was successful or not is a different matter. But one thing seems likely. These searches mark only the beginning of police activity in this direction and something more may yet follow.

And Crisis!

In the afternoon a crisis in the field of business was awaiting. The Share Market suddenly developed one of those periodical fits, in which prices will either soar to the skies or tumble down like nine pins. In the present case, it was the latter. And the President of the Stock Exchange had to exercise the emergency powers vested in him and suspend all "forward" business. Cash transactions continued normally. This action of the President has evoked considerable criticism by a section of businessmen, who hold that legitimate freedom should be allowed to the operators, as there was no similar interference of any kind during the boom period. The defence put forth was that the interests of the investors and the stability of the market should be safeguarded at any cost. The first step taken in this connection, namely, of issuing new badges for admission to the "floor" of the Exchange would render nearly two thousand sub-brokers who were also controlling the market, idle and out of employment at least partly. But that is only a palliative. The real cause of this crisis is still a matter of investigation by the Board of Directors who are going through the lists supplied by the members of the Exchange.

Speculation

Meanwhile, unsuspected by any one, storm was brewing in a section of local Congressmen, because a few of their colleagues intended holding a conference to express "anti-Ministry" views. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was duly roused to action and the Council passed a resolution disapproving the proposal. There was a talk about taking disciplinary action against those who went against the Council resolution. Even the highest Congress circles hold that the importance of disciplinary action should not be under-valued and one ought not to toy with such an idea off and on. Therefore, except increasing misunderstandings among different schools of thought in the Congress fold, the threat of disciplinary action leaves one exactly where one is, while those against whom the threat is invoked, will only feel the inner urge to face the threat more keenly and thus hasten to fulfil what they originally intended. It is unfortunate, that no serious attempt was made to bring about an understanding between the two sections of the Congress as regards the proposed Conference. The Conference of Congressmen will meet on October 13, when this section will enter its protest against Congressmen accepting Ministerial offices under the new constitution. One prominent official of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee says that he would not take the matter lying down. Some interesting developments are likely. Apart from this, Bombay Congress circles are already buzzing with rumours about presidentship of the Indian National Congress for the next year. It can be reliably stated, that the names of Pandit

(Continued in Col. 5).

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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parel Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1935

WANTED-A NATIONAL POLICY

The Indian Electricity Act authorises the Local Government in each Province to grant license to any person, applying in a prescribed form, for the supply of electric energy in a given area. When such an application is made, and published in the Local Gazette and newspapers objections, if any, may be urged by rival suppliers, or by local authorities affected against the grant of the license, or any term thereof. No license is granted until all such objections have been disposed of. Local authorities may urge their objections on several grounds, e.g., the objection urged by the Bombay Municipal Corporation, a few years ago, when the Tata Hydro-electric concerns were reported to be changing hands to American financiers, on the ground that a great deal of municipal work was dependent upon cheap electric supply; that the municipal requirements should be supplied preferentially, or at concession rates, as to any other bulk consumer; that electric supply was in the nature of a key industry, which ought not to be transferred to non-Indian hands, and the like; or, objection may be taken on the ground that the conditions of the license gives disproportionate authority to the supplier to enter into private premises on the excuse of looking after the electric installation; or to break up public streets, sewers, bridges, railway and tramway lines and such other items of civic or public amenity; or, that the license is for a disproportionately large area, where the licensee, if permitted, would become a monopolist to the grave prejudice, not only of other producers of such energy, but also of such industry as comes to be worked by electric supply.

Monopoly Not Wanted

The license requested to be renewed by the Killick Nixon Company has been objected to by the citizens of Ahmedabad, the Surat Municipality and the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee on some of these last-mentioned grounds, not the least important of which is the possibility of this licensee becoming a monopolist over the whole of Gujerat, and yet not being bound, by the terms of the license, always to provide an adequate amount of energy for the need of local authorities, or new industries. The assurance that the Company would supply energy, if their stock of it would permit, is really not enough; as a private profit-seeking entrepreneur cannot always be trusted to keep a sufficient stock on hand, not only to meet current and known demand, but also to meet all reasonable expansion for industrial consumption. The growth of a new type of village handicrafts, or rural industry, dependent for its economical working on cheap electricity, might quite easily render the present provision for supply inadequate; and yet the licensee would not be bound by law to maintain an adequate supply, in this sense of the term. Inasmuch as the conditions of the license now demanded would practically make this concern a monopolist for 40 years to come, during which nobody could say what industrial revolutions might not take place, what new decentralisation in mechanised industry might not revive the importance of small scale industry, this particular asspect of the problem of policy cannot but demand the most earnest attention of every thoughtful citizen. The main terms of such a license include the limits of time and space during which the license is to be operative, the charges to be levied for the energy supplied, and the terms and conditions on which the license may, on the expiry of the term of the license, or at any time after its commencement, be revoked, or the undertaking sold. Clause (e) of section 3 of the Act provides that

"The grant of a license under this Part for any purpose shall not in any way hinder or restrict the grant of a license to another person within the same area of supply for a like purpose."

But this does not prevent an effective, monopoly being established in practice for obvious reasons. There are provisions in the Act permitting revocation in the Act permitting revocation of the license under certain contingencies, and the sale of the undertaking of a private licensee to a local authority, or to another private purchaser. When the sale of such an undertaking is because of revocation of license for some default on the part of the licensee, the purchase price for the undertaking and its assets will be the fair market value of such properties, but without any allowance by way of goodwill. This extra allowance, fixed at a maximum of 20 per cent of the market value, is, however, allowed in the case of compulsory purchase of such an undertaking, either by a local authority, or by a local Government. The purchase may be made by a local authority, by a specific resolution of that body, or by the local Government, if a single local authority is not able to buy out the whole of such an undertaking as those of the Tatas, or of Messrs. Killick Nixon Company as now proposed. The Act is by no means clear as to the right of more than one local authority to combine for buying up such an enterprise; or of a single local authority buying such an enterprise which is licensed to sell energy to a very much larger area than is covered by its own jurisdiction, e.g., the Bombay, or Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation proposing to buy out an undertaking supplying power to a whole Division or a Province.

Harmful To Country's Interests

Inasmuch as electric energy is likely to be the chief motive power, not only for lighting and traction purposes in large cities, but also for most of the future industries,—large scale or small scale,—the question of the generation, storage, and distribution of such energy is of obvious general importance. The commencement of such business by private enterprise, to be bought out, under option previously granted, by a public authority, is bound to be doubly costly to the community; first in permitting such an undertaking to reap a huge harvest of profit on the supply of an indispensable necessity of modern life; and, secondly, on the compulsory purchase after the initial period of license is over, subject to a fair market price being paid for the undertaking as a whole, and, in addition, a maximum of 20 per cent of that market price by way of compensation for goodwill. Both these are means of exploiting the general public, which it is imperative be now reconsidered, since the importance of electricity as a motive power is daily growing, and bound to be very great in a country where coal is so scanty, and oil practically unknown. It is true the terms of the license generally fix the maximum and minimum of charges to be levied for small consumers, and for bulk supply. But these are initially so calculated as to leave a handsome profit to the monopolist supplier. Any reduction of these charges, during the currency of the license, is possible only if a reduction means the operation of the law of increasing returns for the profit-seeking concern. Under such conditions, the real long-term needs of the country are seldom attended to; and so this invisible, inappreciable, damage done to the ultimate interests of the country is in addition to the heavy tax for private profit already paid. Finally, considering the heavily indebted position of most of the local authorities in India, and the enormous size and capital invested in such enterprises, it seems utterly unlikely that, within the next generation, any local authority, or, for the matter of that any local Government, would be able to acquire such an enterprise as Tatas', for example.

Preparing For Surrender?

After all the alarums and excursions, thunders and threats, denunciations and demonstrations are Abyssinia and the League of Nations both going to be betrayed? This is the question which some of Saturday's and Sunday's cables suggest. It appears as though the movements of the British fleet in the Mediterranean have not frightened Italy so much as France and Britain herself! They have discovered a "ray of hope" where there is nothing—there cannot be anything—but unrelieved darkness. The door has been banged, perhaps with a suggestion of courtesy in the act, on the face of the Committee of Five; they are seeking happiness in the omission of Il Duce to "bar and bolt" it also.

It was solemnly declared that the proposals of the Committee of Five constituted the very maximum which the League could sponsor to accommodate Italy. It was this assurance that led the Emperor of Abyssinia to consider the proposals favourably for the sake of peace. More. Britain was reported to have declared through Capt. Eden that she could go no further. Even M. Laval was credited with having sent a stern and final warning to Signor Mussolini saying that the very limit of conciliation had been reached and that France would now stand shoulder to shoulder with Britain. France and Britain are certainly standing shoulder to shoulder, but where and in which direction? Signor Mussolini has rejected the proposals and, like some ancient Emperor of Imperial Rome, ordering a humble adviser, he even demands that the League shall submit other proposals for his gracious approval in place of those with which he has been pleased to be dissatisfied. Unless statesmen were talking with their tongues in their cheeks, where is the ground for optimism and how can an "elaboration" of the Italian communique change the rejection of the very maximum, of the extreme limit of conciliation, into a satisfactory acceptance?

DR. MOONJE IN KARNATAK

Dr. Hardikar On His Visits

(BY DR. N. S. HARDIKAR, HUBLI.)

As the founder of the Hubli Ganesh Mandal (1922) I have been taking an active part in organizing the Ganapati festivals all these years and in helping to arrange the lecture programmes. This year, too, my friends in the Mandal who happen to be Congressmen approached me with a list of several names of well-known national leaders and urged me to secure one or two of them. The list contained names of (1) Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, (2) Mr. S. Satyamurty, (3) Mr. B. Sambamurty, (4) Mr. M. S. Aney, (5) Mr. B. S. Moonje, (6) Mr. Shankerrao Deo of Poona, (7) Mrs. Kamaladevi and others. I promised to write to a few and accordingly I wrote to Messrs. Shankerrao Deo. Aney, Sambamurty and Dr. Moonje. In reply, Mr. Aney reminded me of the September session of the Assembly and expressed his inability to come. Dr. Moonje and Mr. Deo accepted the invitation but Sambamurty did not reply. As the Hubli Ganesh Mandal could afford to invite only one of the two they urged me to get Dr. Moonje for their festival. Therefore, I wrote to Mr. Deo to come to Hubli during the Ganchi week and requested him to postpone his Karnatak tour to October. He was kind enough to change his programme in order to suit our convenience.

Unconscious Act.

All this was a most unconscious act on my part. The thought of possible opposition never crossed my mind. However, knowing as I did Dr. Moonje's difference of opinion with the Congress on certain items, I requested him to speak only on "Physical Culture" and "Military Training" during his visit to Karanatak.

It may be questioned why Congress workers should have any hand directly or indirectly in such festivals. Every one knows that full time Congress workers, who are very few in number, have to take part in almost all kinds of local activities which, in one way or the other, tend to the growth of the Indian Nation. Hence their participation in the activities of Hubli Ganesh Mandal.

The trip of Dr. Moonje, who had agreed to give us three or four days only, would have cost us a great deal. So, to divide the travelling and other incidental expenses we wrote to some of our friends in Gadag, Bagalkot, Bijapur, Bellary, Adoni, Bail Hongal, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Haveri. It was pointed out to them that the trip of Dr. Moonje had nothing to do with the Congress organisations and hence the Congress officials were not approached. Of these nine places, Gadag, Bagalkot, Bijapur and Dharwar responded immediately. They agreed to arrange Dr. Moonje's lectures and pay the necessary expenses. Bail Hongal also, though with delay, expressed its desire to be included

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 1).

EVOLUTION OF FASCISM

Economic Conflicts In India

By K. T. SHAH.

XIII.

Besides provincial and communal jealousies, more material differences are arising to prevent an easy consummation of national solidarity. The newly-formed landed and financial aristocracies naturally incline towards the side of least danger to their order and their existence. These interests, therefore, also act as a bar to the evolution of Fascist tendencies, which otherwise might be congenial to them and may even be encouraged by them.

Landlordism—A Modern Creation

The landed and territorial aristocracy of modern India is relatively quite a recent creation. Landlordism of the European pattern exists in Bengal; and has from thence been copied in other parts of the country. Though land continues to be the main source of livelihood for three-fourths of the people of India, landlordism, as such, was unknown in our past history, partly because of the prevalence of strong village organisations; and, partly, because the policy of the State, at least in Muslim India, was against the creation of hereditary landlords. In Hindu India, there were, no doubt, feudal landlords; but these were so completely incompetent for any business-like handling of their lands that they were almost everywhere only nominal owners of land,—their property being pledged to the hilt to money-lenders. The latter, as a class, were not interested in land,—except as an investment only; and they, subconsciously dreaded the effect of the French saying: "Qui a terre, a guerre." Landlordism of the purely western pattern,—and of English pattern, at that,—came into being, for the first time, in 1793, with the Regulation III relating to Permanent Settlement of the land revenue in those parts. Many other systems and modifications of the original pattern have been tried in later provinces; but practical ownership of land, on payment of a fixed State demand, may well be called an institution of British creation.

Landlords' Changing Attitude

These landlords were, curiously enough, the prime movers in the cause of Indian Nationalism. Whether because it gave them material security, and so left their intellect free to think other thoughts; or whether their desire for wealth grew with their property and wealth, these elements incessantly sought for new opportunities for their own-advancement as a class. The series of Landlords and Tenants Acts, read in conjunction with other series regarding Agricultural Indebtedness and Land Alienation Acts, would make eloquent commentary upon the gradual conversion of the Indian landed gentry to sponsoring the first sparks of Indian Nationalism, and thence again veering round in support of vested interests. Landlords turned Nationalists; and Nationalism taking more and more its inspiration from considerations of the mass welfare, as easily antagonised these elements; and turned them into modern Liberals and Moderates. Even now Indian Nationalism has not acquired the garb and the ideal of egalitarian democracy and proletarian ascendancy. The consciousness of distributive justice is yet very dim in Indian Nationalist ranks; and the voice of the National Congress is still to no small extent, the voice of vested interests. But even so, the mere fact that a growing proportion of the masses is to be progressively emancipated and enfranchised, has frightened these advocates of vested interests, thus rendering the growth of Fascism on Indian soil,—except, perhaps of their own brand,—difficult, if not impossible.

Indian Plutocracy

The ascendancy of mere money,—liquid Capital,—is of much recent date. Financial fortunes do not remain as established, and are not as easily transmitted from father to son, as landed wealth. But the growth of new industry; the advent of Fiscal protection; the semblance of free competition,—these have helped to concentrate huge fortunes in a few hands, that are even more afraid for the safety of their gains than the landlords for the maintenance of their estates.

While the Government followed a policy of unabashed free trade which penalised local industry which had the remotest chance of competing with British industry in the Indian market, these financial interests were critical of Government and formed a skin-deep alliance with the Nationalist forces. But the moment the Indian Government revised their fiscal policy, and accepted the principle of preferring Indian goods and Indian enterprise in Indian concerns; the moment, also that Nationalist councils indicated a trend towards more truly democratic sympathies, these new allies sheered off with rapidity even more surprising than the cooling off of the landed interests from the side of the National Congress. Those who remember the assiduity with which a prominent Indian contractor and industrial-

(Continued on Page 11 Col. 3)

Frankly Speaking

YEMEN ON GUARD

Eritrea, the Italian province in East Africa being so dangerously proximate, the Yemen authorities are losing no time in making full and urgent preparations against any possibility of aggression on the part of Italy. 30,000 troops under a Turkish officer have been despatched to frontier harbours as a precautionary measure and forts and wireless stations are being constructed at strategic points along the whole coast facing Eritrea. Moreover, the Government is keeping a strict watch over the movements and correspondence of Italians in Yemen besides banning the export of grain and provisions to Eritrea. All this is a gratifying indication of sympathy which Yemen, along with other countries of the East, feels for Abyssinia. But it is equally welcome for the sake of Yemen's own safety. Great Powers have a habit of occupying other people's territory for strategical reasons and only for the period of the "emergency," promising most definitely to return the territory immediately the "emergency" is over. The "emergency," however, is never over and the promise remains unfulfilled. This has happened before.

A "PRETTY PROBLEM"!

The President-elect of the Philippines, said a Manila message the other day, proposed to ask the permission of the United States to apply for membership of the League of Nations. It is also suggested that such action will create a "piquant situation" and raise a "pretty problem," too, for the United States. This is quite true. But the piquancy of the situation and the prettiness of the problem will not arise from the fact that the United States is outside the League of Nations. There are some other countries very closely connected with the United States and yet they are members of the League. The fact is—and it is well-demonstrated by the President-elect having to ask for the "permission" of the United States—that the Independence recently granted to the Philippines is not exactly real. And America will be set the very difficult problem of reconciling professions with the actual reality.

BENGAL CONGRESS POLITICS

We hope the United Press report about the latest attempt to rescue Bengal Congress politics from an unenviable position is true. It would appear that members of Dr. B. C. Roy's party, which controls the B. P. C. C. Executive, are to resign in a body so that Bengal Congressmen may be able to elect a new Executive. Dr. B. C. Roy and his friends deserve congratulations on their act of patriotic self-sacrifice in the interest of the Congress. The question arises, how will the other party respond to this gesture? It arises because the other party had carried factional differences to the point of revolt against the Congress during the Assembly elections. Its motives are unquestionable but, quite frankly, its activities—Bengal Congress M. L. A's still belong to the Assembly Party deliberately set up in rivalry to the Congress—did not reflect much credit on its sense of discipline or loyalty to the Congress. The Roy party has given a lead that party prejudices should be subordinated to the interests of the Congress. It is now for the other party to show that it can take that lead.

GLASS INDUSTRY.

Mr. Mehrotra's resolution in the Council of State urging Government to give effect to the Tariff Board's recommendations in favour of protection to the glass industry only reiterated the demand made by the Indian public in general and the entire business community in particular. But Government opposed the resolution and thereby flouted the country's demand. Their concern for the consumer is utterly unconvincing as the people have always been willing to pay the price for initial protection to a Swadeshi industry. As regards the lack in India of soda ash, necessary for the manufacture of glass, the Tariff Board fully considered the point and showed that the cost of soda ash was not so large a part of the total cost as to justify the absence of any protection to the glass industry. Moreover, protection to glass would by itself expedite the production of soda just as its absence is likely not only to cripple the glass industry but also to put off indefinitely the production of soda ash.

COFFEE CESS COMMITTEE.

A Bill introduced in the Legislative Assembly last week proposes to impose on coffee exported from British India a small cess the proceeds of which will be constituted a fund to be administered by "a thoroughly representative" committee. The public would like to know more about the composition of the committee and the way the fund would be administered. It is obvious that the committee must be predominantly Indian. A reply to a question in the Assembly about the Tea Cess Committee shows that while there are among the employees of the Committee 11 Europeans drawing more than Rs. 500 per month, there is only one such Indian. Scandals like this should not be repeated in the proposed Coffee Cess Committee.

PRESS VIEWS

The Tribune Trust

The majority ruling of the Full Bench of the Punjab High Court (Chief Justice Young and Addison, J) on the reference re. the assessment to income tax of the "Tribune" newspaper, we fear, takes a narrow view of the right of newspaper, which was one in the scheme of an elaborate trust for charity to claim exemption from income-tax under s. 4 (1) of the Indian Incometax Act. The great millionaire and philanthropist of the Punjab, Sardar Daya Singh Majithu had founded a trust through his will inter alia for the maintenance of a college and for other purposes. The will provided that the trustees should maintain the "Tribune" newspaper and press and propagate its 'liberal policy and devote the surplus income after defraying the expenses to improve the newspaper." Counsel for the Incometax Commissioner stressed that the object of the founder, so far as the newspaper was concerned was not for charity or public good but was political. Counsel for the trust contended that the words 'liberal policy' should be understood in the light of the founder's other trusts, which included a college for boys, a school and a public library. The object as a whole was beneficial to the community and there was no reason to detach one of the objects because the news-papers had some political views. One of the referring Judges Jai Lal, J., and the dissenting Judge in the Full Bench, Tek Chand, J., held that the paper was fulfilling an object of public utility and was therefore a charitable purpose within the meaning of the Incometax Act. The sale of the newspaper for profit making made no difference and so long as the object of the trust was legally charitable, the Court was not concerned to enquire whether it was actually beneficial. The majority of the Full Bench adopted the contrary view.

The point raised is, however, not free from difficulty. Though it cannot be asserted that the trust was wholly for charity and whatever may be the political complexion of the newspaper, the intention of the founder was to benefit the public and the maintenance of the newspaper being for propagation of a 'liberal policy' which includes also advanced social views, there was an objective of public good.—"Illustrated Legal News."

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AN EARTHQUAKE MADE US WHAT WE ARE

New Theory Of Man's Evolution
—Headlines.

All is now explained.

* * * *

Simla reports the gratifying news that the Frontier situation is now O.K. and that the Upper Mohmands proposed to seek for peace.

Whatever others may say, we personally hold that the despatch of 15,000 (or was it 30,000) troops has been completely vindicated.

* * * *

We are also very gratified to learn that Government "are likely to impose such conditions as would prevent a recurrence of hostile action" and that "some form of security will be demanded."

Good. But what with the vicissitudes of "security" in Europe and with bitter experiences of the past we emphatically insist that the form of security must be effective, permanent and perfect proof against the remotest and slightest chance of these tribes playing any monkey tricks.

* * * *

A crore of rupees has already been spent in connection with the Quetta salvage operations, police arrangements, help to families, construction of huts, etc., etc., says a report.

That is quite all right. But what we do most indignantly protest against are the temerity and atrocious ingratitude of the Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly which actually entered into a discussion of the expenditure. Were not Government completely satisfied with the manner in which the moncy was spent? Of course they were.

* * * *

Was there no one to thump the table and, at least figuratively, bump the collective head of the Standing Finance Committee for this outrageous outrage and atrocious atrocity?

Anyway we call upon Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Homi Mody and Sir Mahomed Yakub to sponsor an adjournment in the Legislative Assembly and denounce the Standing Finance Committee.

* * * *

And, rules or no rules, conventions or no conventions, Sir Henry Craik should summon his unusual eloquence from the vasty deeeps of his well-known feelings in support of the motion.

* * * *

Italy Rejects League Proposals.
—Headline.

But it appears as if encouraged and stimulated by France and Britain the League would humbly but firmly reject Italy's rejection.

* * * *

"The news of the Italian Cabinet's rejection of the recommendations of the Committee of Five has greatly surprised official circles," says a Berlin message.

Which has greatly surprised us. What is Nazism coming to?

* * * *

The Communal Award, declares Pandit Malaviya, is still a live issue.

Mr. MacDonald must offer his gratified congratulations to Malaviyaji.

* * * *

And His Mouth Watered!

After a talk of bombs, terrorism, agents provocateur, lathi smashes, perjuries and forgeries, from which a scenario writer could have woven half a dozen thrillers and which revived melancholy memories of Stephens, Perry, Khudi Ram Bose, Sir Bampfylde Fuller, the Kennedies and General Dyer, it was a relief to smell the chaste odour of coffee and cloves, in the Assembly.

—Gossip writer in a N. India Contemporary.

* * * *

A manifesto issued by an anti-Fascist organization in France which has also been supported by British intellectuals refers to Mussolini's designs on Abyssinia as an "unprecedented act of aggression."

We protest against the word "unprecedented." It only betrays the signatories' ignorance—wilful or otherwise—of history.

* * * *

GENEVA, Sept. 19.

Baron Aloisi is not going to Rome.

It is understood that "Il Duce" has told him that he does not want any advice from Geneva.

—Reuter.

But why should the poor Baron Aloisi be left stranded?

* * * *

He: "What do you do when you see a really lovely girl?"

She: "I look into her eyes until I am tired, then I put down the mirror."

State Must Control Utility Services

NO PRIVATE MONOPOLY

B. P. C. C. Condemns Gujarat Scheme For Foreign Enterprise

Lively discussions took place in the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, at its meeting held on Sunday evening at the Congress House, with Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the B. P. C. C., in the chair.

The resolution expressing sympathy with Abyssinia in her fight against foreign aggression, engaged the attention of the House.

Electricity Monopoly

The B. P. C. C. also condemned the proposal for the grant of monopoly for a period of 50 years for electric power supply in the Gujarat province, on the ground that public utility service ought not to be pledged with a private concern, whereas it was the duty of the State to maintain control over it through the help and co-operation of local bodies in the province.

MERCHANTS ASKED NOT TO HELP ITALY

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

Mr. Nagindas T. Master in moving the resolution condemning the proposal for the grant of monopoly to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company for supply of electric power in the area comprising almost the whole of Gujerat for a period of 50 years, observed that protests were raised against the grant of license applied for on various grounds, but the main ground was that electric supply, being a public utility service, should primarily be the concern of the State either directly or through the local bodies. Further if the application was granted, it would be mortgaging the future of electric supply in the territory of Gujerat for 50 years. Such a license was not only highly objectionable, but also prejudicial to the growth of the industry in that area. The B. P. C. C., would be interested in condemning the grant of such a monopoly, because the Congress stood for protecting the interests of the masses and in the present case, the policy underlying it was open to question.

The resolution was seconded and adopted.

ATTACK ON LABOUR MOVEMENT.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally then moved the resolution criticising the "Government offensive against the Trade Union Movement as evidenced by the recent arrests of responsible Trade Union workers like Mr. R. S. Ruiker and others."

The mover said that the resolution which was non-controversial would help in building a bridge of friendship between the Indian National Congress and the Labour movement in the country. The Congress Socialists had all along been urging the workers to join the Congress and strengthen the premier organisation in the country. This resolution would mark the beginning of a fruitful co-operation.

Fred Pinto seconded the proposition which was unanimously carried.

ABYSSINIAN QUESTION.

Discussion then centred round the resolution on Abyssinia, and there were lively passages-at-arms between the Congress Socialists and non-Socialists.

Mr. Purushotam Tricumdas moved a resolution firstly expressing wholehearted sympathy with Abyssinia against the "impending unwarranted aggression of Italy," secondly calling upon the mercantile community not to render any assistance to Italy by the supply of grain, cotton, seeds and such materials as may be needed by Italy, for purposes of war "and thirdly calling upon the Labour organisations "to organise themselves for the purpose of seeing that export of such materials is rendered impossible."

SHAME-FACED POLICY

Mr. Purushottam said that the western Powers throughout that by inherent right they could parcel out territories of coloured peoples and it was this policy that Italy was adopting. Every one knew what a mandate meant. It was the duty of Indians not merely to express sympathy with Abyssinia, but translate it into tangible action. The Indian mercantile community should be asked to stop exports to Italy and Labour should refuse to assist in such exports. The resolution was duly seconded.

NO DISTINCTION

Mr. S. K. Patil, Secretary of the B.P.C.C., moved an amendment and the amended resolution read.

"This meeting of the B.P.C.C. expresses its wholehearted sympathy with Abyssinia in her attempts to maintain her political and economical independence against foreign aggression.

"This meeting further calls upon the Indian commercial community not to render any assistance to any of the European powers who are aiming at political and economic exploitation of Abyssinia by the supply of grain, cotton, seeds and such materials as may be needed by them."

Mr. Patil held that it was yet to be proved that the intervention of other western Powers was disinterested. On the other hand, France and Britain had interests in Abyssinia to safeguard. He, therefore, suggested that what applied to Italy must apply to other Powers. Similarly the question of rendering assistance ought to include all the European Powers without any distinction. It was unfair to call upon the Labour organisations to adopt measures for the effective prevention of any exports. On the other hand it would be proper on the part of the mover to ask the Congress to take the initiative or for the mover himself to take the lead. In the existing situation of the country, no one would be justified to ask labour to take the initiative while Congressmen themselves did not move in the matter. He, therefore, urged the deletion of the clause concerning Labour.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, also opposed the proposition.

Mr. Patil's amendment was carried and was adopted by the House when put as a substantive motion. The meeting then adjourned.

RECORD FLIGHT TO CAPE AND BACK

Campbell Black's New Venture

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Airman Campbell Black accompanied by his copilot and wireless operator J.H. McArthur took off from Hatfield at 4/11 the afternoon on an attempt at record flight to the cape and back flying in a Dehavilland Comet "boomerang" with a cruising speed of 220 miles per hour and a maximum speed of 235 the plane carries 250 gallons of petrol and proposes to make three stops at cairo, Kisumu and Capetown and fly directly across the alps, and hopes to reach cairo early to morrow morning.—Reuter.

ASPERSIONS AGAINST FILM "ARTISTES"

An extraordinary general meeting of the Motion Picture Society of India, Bombay, was held on Saturday, to record its protest against the deprecating of Indian Film Industry, Indian artistes, especially women, by a section of the Parsi community.

The meeting considered such deprecation as casting aspersions against the conduct and "morals" of the artistes as uncalled-for, and as such worthy of condemnation.

GRIEVANCES OF SALT MANUFACTURERS

Deputation To Wait On Sir James Grigg

SIMLA, Sept. 22.

It is understood that a deputation of the Indian Salt Manufacturers' Association will wait on Sir James Grigg, Finance Member.

It is contended that the Government had fixed the price of salt at Rs. 66 and reduced to Rs. 50 when the freight was Rs. 7. The industry contends that since the freight has gone up, Government should amend the Act and fix the price accordingly.

The continuance of protection for the industry as also larger imports from the Continent may also be brought to his notice.—United Press.

PLACE OF INSURANCE IN NATIONAL LIFE

Nariman Opens Bharati Bima's Bombay Office

Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mayor of Bombay and President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, declared the Office premises of the General Bima Agencies, Chief Agents of the Bharati Bima Ltd. for the Bombay Presidency on Sunday evening before a large and distinguished gathering of prominent Congressmen and insurance workers. There were a large number of ladies also present on the occasion. Prominent among those present were Messrs. S. A. Brelvi, Nagindas T. Master, K. S. Ramachandra Iyer, Mulraj Karsondas, Yusuf Meherally and Mr. and Mrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Miss Maniben Kara, Messrs Koshikar Brothers, Mr. Nagarmat and Mr. and Mrs. Abid Ali Jafferbhai, and Mr. Moinuddin Harris.

Mrs. Shashikala Puthli, Manager of the General Bima Agencies, in requesting Mr. Nariman to declare their office premises open said that they all knew that Babu Rajendra Prasad, the President of the Indian National Congress performed the opening ceremoney of the Bharati Bima Ltd. at Benares. The Directorate of this Life Insurance Company included such trusted public workers as Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal, Babu Sampurnanand and other besides acute businessmen. A truly national Insurance Company could not have been launched under better auspices.

The Bharati Bima Ltd., said Mrs. Puthli, promised to play a notable part not merely because of the association of tried and well-known national leaders with the Company, but specially because of the special features the Company had introduced for the maximum service of its policy holders.

Besides incorporating most of the good points found in the different companies, proceeded Mrs. Puthli, the Bharati Bima Ltd. had introduced some features which were well worth attention.

She drew particular attention to the system of extended assurance, the introduction of an unemployment insurance scheme specially for the benefit of the policy hoders and the provision which made it possible even for the poorest people to take up a polity for so low an amount as Rs. 250 without medical examination, but on a small lieu.

NARIMAN'S SPEECH

Mr. Nariman in declaring the office premises open congratulated Mrs. Puthli and her colleagues on taking up the Chief Agency of the Bharati Bima Ltd. which was opened by Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress. From what he had read of the Company's literature, he had no doubt that the Bharati Bima Ltd. was a truly national concern eager to serve the people of this country. He referred to the exploitation of the national sentiment and patriotism of the people by industrialists and businessmen to serve their own ends. But, declared Mr. Nariman, the presence of such trusted and well-known leaders as Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, besides acute businessmen, on the directorate and management of the Company was a guarantee that the best interests of the country would be served by the Bharati Bima Ltd. He wished the Company every success.

WOMEN IN FIELD

Mr. K. S. Ramachandra then addressed the gathering. He referred to the chequered history of life insurance business and traced its growth and development. He congratulated The General Bima Agencies on having a lady as an organiser and worker and welcomed Mrs. Puthli to the insurance field. It was a happy sign that women were taking active interest in the insurance field.

Mr. C. K. Narayanswami then read out several telegrams that the General Bimba Agencies had received from all over the Presidency wishing the company every success. He thanked Mr. Nariman and all those present for having responded to the invitation and expressed the feeling that it was a great encouragement and hoped that their co-operation and advice would always be forthcoming in the difficult task that lay ahead of them.

The gathering was then treated to light refreshments after which the function terminated.

House Search In Barisal Village

BARISAL, (By Mail).

The Wazirpur Police searched the house of a resident of the village of Siok in quest of proscribed literature and seized about a dozen of books.—A.P.

"Whom the Gods Destroy" shown at Wellington.

Extended Scope For Village Uplift Work

CELEBRATE GANDHIJI'S BIRTHDAY IN FITTING MANNER, SAYS RAJEN BABU

Mahatma Gandhi's birthday should be celebrated in a fitting way. His life is a standing lesson to all of us. By a curious coincidence the signing of the Yervada Pact falls on his birthday according to the Hindu Calendar this year.

Khadi has always been his first love. Under the auspices of the All-India Village Industries Association he has extended the scope of village uplift work by including in it not only sanitation of the villages but also encouragment of other village industries, particularly those that are concerned with a supply of pure, healthy and unadulterated articles for food such as unpolished hand-husked rice, hand-ground flour, ghani-pressed oil and molasses, etc.

ENLARGED SCOPE

In previous years we naturally confined ourselves to the sales of Khadi but now with the enlarged scope of Village Industries Association, we have to help vigorously the other items also within the Gandhi Week from the 24th September to 2nd October. I therefore urge all to show their reverence and high regard to the great leader by pushing forward the work to which he has been exclusively devoting his time for the last eleven months.

RAJENDRA PRASAD,
President, Indian National Congress.

B. P. C. C.'s PROGRAMME

TUESDAY 24th Sept.—
Opening of Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition by Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

WEDNESDAY, 25th Sept.—
Poona Pact Day. Mass Meeting at Chaupatti at 6-45 p.m. (S.T.)

THURSDAY, 26th Sept.—
Public meeting at Peoples Jinnah Hall at 7 p.m. (S.T.): Sjt. R. R. Diwakar, General Secretary, Karnatak P. C. C. will speak on 'Gandhi as a Karmayogi' (Man of Action) in English.

FRIDAY, 27th Sept.—
Public Meeting at P. J. Hall at 7 p.m. (S.T.) Sjt. K. Natarajan to speak on "Gandhi as a World Figure"—in English.

SATURDAY, 28th Sept.—
Public Meeting at P. J. Hall at 7 p.m. (S.T.) Sjt. Gokulbhai Bhatt to speak on "Gandhiji as a Seeker after Truth"—in Hindi. Medical Concert at 9-30 p.m. Admission by tickets.

SUNDAY, 29th Sept.—
8 a.m. (S.T.) Flag Salutation in Exhibition grounds. 3 p.m. (S.T.) Harijan Mela by Bhakti Pradarsh Sangit Mela at P. J. Hall.

MONDAY, 30th Sept.—
Public meeting at Peoples Jinnah Hall at 7 p.m. (S.T.) Sjt. Jamnadas Dwarkadas to speak on "Gandhiji as a Philosopher"—in English.

TUESDAY, 1st Oct.—
Public meeting at P. J. Hall at 7 p.m. (S.T.) Sjt. K. M. Munshi's lecture.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd Oct.—
Mass meeting at Chaupatti at 6-45 p.m. (S.T.) Conclusion of Gandhi Jayanti Celebrations.

Note:—The Exhibition will be opened between 5 p.m. and 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) every day and between 3 and 10 p.m. (S.T.) on Saturday and Sunday.

BHULESHWAR DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The Gandhi Jayanti celebrations will start on Tuesday (24th inst.) and end on the 2nd of October.

TUESDAY, 24-9-35.

(1) Khadi hawking at 8 a.m. (S.T.)

(2) Public meeting for Ladies at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee Office, Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road.

STALLS READY FOR EXHIBITORS

The General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. write:

The arrangements about the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition are now nearing completion and by the evening of Monday all the stalls will be ready for occupation. There are in all 70 stalls which have been allotted to Khaddar Bhandars certified by the A. I. S. A., Village Industries Depots certified by the A. I. V. I. A. and such other trades and sales depots as deal in commodities the production of which does not involve any capitalistic exploitation.

The entrance fee has been kept one anna to suit the pocket of every one who cares to visit the Exhibition.

OPENING BY GANGADHARRAO.

Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande, member of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, has kindly consented to open the Exhibition. He will be arriving in Bombay to-morrow (Tuesday) by Poona Mail.

The opening ceremony of the Exhibition will take place in the new hall of the B. P. C. C. to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande will make the opening speech and declare the Exhibition open. After that he and the guests will proceed to see the Exhibition.

Visitors with tickets will be allowed after 7 p.m. (S.T.) on the first day i.e. to-morrow and the Exhibition will remain open till 10 p.m.

Every day the Exhibition will be opened between 5 p.m. and 9-30 p.m. and on Saturday, the 28th, and Sunday, the 29th, between 3 and 10 p.m.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Special arrangements are being made to give light entertainment programmes to the visitors.

We have again to earnestly appeal to the citizens of Bombay to take the fullest advantage of this Exhibition thereby showing their loyalty and affection towards the Congress.

REDUCTION IN KHADDAR RATES

The Secretary A. I. S. A. Khadi Bhandar, Kalbadevi Road writes:

Gandhiji's birthday falls on Tuesday the 24th September according to the Hindu Calendar and on Wednesday, the 2nd October according to the English Calendar.

We have decided to effect a reduction of 6 1/4 per cent. on all Cotton Khadi and 12 1/2 per cent. on all Silk and Woollen varieties on both of these days.

At Khadi Printing And Dyeing Works

The Manager Girgaum Khadi Printing and Dyeing Works writes:—

The salesmen and workers of Girgaon Khadi Printing and Dyeing Works, Khadi Shop, will begin the sales of Khadi after spinning on Taklis or "Rentias" so dear to Mahatmaji, on the holy day of "Rentia-Barash" in honour of Gandhi Jayanti.

Place:—Chandaramji Girls' High School, 95A, Vithalbhai Patel Road.

Spinning time:—Rentia-Barash, the 24th Sept. 7-30 to 8-30 a.m. (S. T.)

Hours of Khadi sales:—8-30 a.m. to 7-0 p.m. (S. T.).

Policy Of "Subtle Vagueness" Must Go

KAMALADEVI'S REPLY TO Dr. PATTABHI

Constituent Assembly Demand Is No Insignificant Matter

(BY KAMALADEVI CHATTOPADHYAYA).

Dr. Pattabhi's comments on the Constituent Assembly are both refreshingly surprising and yet baffling. He but echoes what the Left Wing Congress has been saying for months, that to talk of convening a Constituent Assembly with the kind sanction of the Government of India and under the weighty patronage of Westminister is not merely futile but positively dangerous. Equally useless would it be for the Congress to call a Constituent Assembly on its own initiative for it has not to-day the power to enforce any constitution it may prepare, no matter how ideal. But what surprises one is why Dr. Pattanbi has chosen to come out with this frank avowal now and not at the Bombay Congress when the demand for a national assembly was under discussion and Dr. Ansari was on behalf of the Working Committee urging for its acceptance and insisting on the possibility of convening it even under the present circumstances. What deterred Dr. Pattabhi from joining forces with those who were striving to prove just exactly what he has now admitted? Many Congressmen did not and even now do not know exactly what a Constituent Assembly means and hence their tame and ready acquiescence is understandable. Silence born of ignorance is pardonable. But what of those who though fully aware that this move is but to give "a colour wash to liberal politics" keep their mouths shut? And why did not Dr. Pattabi protest when men like Mr. Satyamurti began to caricature the Constituent Assembly though he knew that "this does not advance the Congress cause," but leave that task once again to the Congress Socialists?

NO INSIGNIFICANT MATTER.

The demand for this Assembly is no insignificant matter. It is not a mere resolution passed amidst a whole host of others which can be conveniently forgotten. It was made one of the chief planks of the Assembly election. It was the cry which raged from one end of the country to the other. It was one of the issues on which thousands of votes were secured from the electorate. Hence its importance cannot be minimised. It was for this very reason, which Dr Pattabhi now thinks it opportune to advance nearly that the "Congress Parliamentarian's demand for a Constituent Assembly is not only futile but also irrational."—nay positively harmful (we go a step further)—that the Congress Socialists abstained from the last election and insisted on those Party members who chose to go in, on resigning from the Party. So far we are in full agreement with Dr. Pattabhi and his belated comments on this burning issue. But Dr. Pattabhi cannot dismiss the matter so summarily as Subash Bose may do, for while Subash Bose is an interested spectator Dr. Pattabhi is directly involved in and largely responsible for this demand. He was the unprotesting party to it at the Bombay Congress and during the elections as a member of the Working Committee directly supported it. True the "orthodox" Congressmen have never really been enamoured of the idea and have not since the elections shown much enthusiasm for it.

CONTINUOUS DISILLUSIONMENT.

After the experience of these eleven months one is left with the impression that it was adopted partly because it came from Pandit Jawaharlal and acceptance of any proposal of his is always regarded as placating the Left Wing, and partly because it came in handy as a catching election cry, a counter slogan to the White Paper which had at the time roused the country's feelings to a red hot pitch though in reality nobody was very serious or concerned about it. For those who had believed in the Congress nurturing this newly conceived baby of its, there has been nothing but continuous disillusionment.

THROWN OVERBOARD.

The Congress Parliamentary Board which had fed it so assiduously in the early stages, was the first to throw it overboard without the least hesitation or compunction. And to our amazement one prominent member of the C. P. B. has since confessed that the Working Committee Members were a party to this unceremonious act. Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai has defended his Party and the Board saying that the Constituent Assembly is not an immediate issue. If that were so why was the Congress led into making it an election cry and deluding the country into the belief that it is an immediate issue and inducing the electorate into casting its votes on this question? The majorty of the voters may or may not have understood the full implications of this slogan, but that does not absolve either the Working Committee or the Parliamentary Board from the responsibility of having placed it in the forefront of its programme.

"INSIDIOUS ATMOSPHERE"

Dr. Pattabhi's frank admission that this demand cannot materialise under the benign shadow of Westminster, is very commendable, and coming as it does from a responsible member of the Working Committee it carries almost a sensational weight. But, as I have, said, his merely dismissing it as futile and irrational under present conditions does not make matters any better. On the contrary it creates almost an insidious atmosphere about the whole question. Having successfully argued and dismissed as impossible a Constituent Assembly with Government sanction, does Dr. Pattabhi subtly throw overboard the entire principle underlying the assembly itself? If not why does he fight shy of defining what his conception of a Constituent Assembly is?

SUBHASH BOSE'S VIEWS.

One can understand Subash Bose's position as he is definitely opposed to the very principle of convening a National Assembly since he would like the task of drafting the Constitution to be carried out by the Party which will bring about the overthrow of the imperialist yoke. That is frankly the Dictatorship of the Party in Power. But the Congress has pledged itself to an entirely different process, that is the more democratic form of convening a National Assembly. By merely stating that only a Party in power can summon it, Dr. Pattabhi leaves it as vague and even more confusing than ever before. All these complications and perplexities keep cropping up regularly simply because the Working Committee refuses to define a demand which it has itself chosen to put forward and got the country to accept. One is assailed with a lurking suspicion whether this is a further move to stifle the child even before it is born. One cannot help asking "is the Constituent Assembly to be a still born baby?"

SPHINXLIKE ATTITUDE

The Working Committee seems to be becoming a past master in the art of playing the mysterious sphinx and think it the height of political sagacity and diplomatic wisdom. It is a similar attitude towards the coming Constitution which is to-day rending the country with doubts, suspicions and perplexities, baffling the people into inaction, for while the word "Rejection" stands supremely enigmatic, individual members of the Working Committee have gone ahead unconcernedly, giving totally contradictory interpretations. If the Congress is to maintain its role of giving a political lead to the country it cannot any longer afford to go on tantalising the country with its subtle vagueness. This not only leads to demoralisation, but amounts sometimes to betrayal of those very principles which it is out to vindicate and guard.

Through Communication Restored

LAHORE, Sept. 22.

The block between Palamour and Nagrota on the Kangra Valley Railway was removed at 17 hours yesterday and through communication restored. The booking of all descriptions of traffic has been resumed.—United Press.

Dr. Moonje's Belgaum Speech

A PROTEST

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of 'The Chronicle"

Sir,—While Dr. Moonje was at Belgaum he delivered a speech at the Shivanand Theatre, on the 10th September, as the president of the meeting. And a controversy is going on here about the remarks he made against the Mohamedans. The fact that I did not contradict him then and there is taken as a proof that he did not make any remarks against the Muslims then.

I avail myself of this opportunity of saying that Dr. Moonje did make remarks against the Muslims and that he also advocated that the Hindus should treat the Muslims as the Nazis treated the Jews.

I am pained to learn that the worthy Doctor very innocently denied having made those remarks. I am still more surprised to hear that my presence in the Shivanand Theatre is taken as a support for the Doctor's views. The Muslim public of Belgaum is very much perturbed by the lecture. The Muslims really pity the mentality of the learned Doctor. From times immemorial Karnatak rightly boasts of the Hindu-Muslim unity, which the Doctor with Mr. Karandikar disturbed.—Yours etc.,

B. M. SATTAR.
B.A., L.L.B.,
Pleader, Belgaum.

Belgaum.
September, 20.

New Motor Taxation Bill

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The new Motor Taxation bill fails to meet the clamour of Bombay motorists, as they will have to pay much enhanced taxes compared to what they are made to pay to-day. The W. I. A. A has advocated in past the reduction of taxes and even when the tolls were imposed they protested against the same and on the contrary suggested the reduction of the present taxes, and never agreed one way or the other to additional burden on the already heavily taxed Bombay motorists. The above bill is a further move on the part of Government to get revenue from the Bombay motorists in guise of "no tolls"! At present I am paying on my car municipal tax Rs. 120 per year, plus re-registration fees of Rs. 32 making in all Rs. 152 and no more. With the new bill I will be paying the same amount to the Municipality viz., Rs. 120 per year plus Rs. 60. and over and above that a nominal re-registration fee which may come to about Rs. 3 in all Rs. 203 against Rs. 152 an increase of over 33 per cent. or Rs. 51 per year more than what I pay. An argument will be raised that there will be no tolls, well I never go out of Bombay and have never paid tolls till now and there must be thousands of motorists like me who must never have paid tolls then why for the sake of few motorists all should be penalised with such additional exorbitant amount. The W.I.A.A. should send in their protest against the bill which, instead of reducing the burdens, increases it. If the W.I.A.A. supports the action of the Bombay Government then they will be failing in their duty towards their members as they will be supporting the Government indirectly for the collection of tolls and re-registration amount which the Association has opposed ever since the same was imposed.

May I question the framers of this Bill why charges are scheduled as per weights of cars. At present all cars, whether it is Baby Austin or a Rolls Royce, pays the same re-registration fees and the toll amount, and the Government has brought the above bill for the very purpose of consolidating the above taxes against which severe complaints were made by the motorists.—Yours etc.,

A MEMBER.

MISSING 'PLANE FOUND

Pilot & Mechanic Alight And Machine Absolutely Intact

RANGOON, Sept. 21.

A report from Mingaladon says that a crowd witnessed at about 5-30 p.m. the arrival from Bassein of the rescue plane with Captain Vonk the second pilot of the missing De Havilland plane.

It is now gathered that the latter, owing to bad weather had to make landing which was perfect in the Haingyi Island, 16 miles from Pagoda Point.

The natives of the island gave all comforts and food to the occupants of the missing plane.

Pilot Fulford and mechanic Cope are alright and they are staying with the machine which is absolutely intact.

Capt. Vonk's Return

All possible arrangements are being made to supply to-morrow petrol to the machine at Haingyi so that pilot Fulford and Mechanic Cope can fly down to Rangoon.

Capt. Vonk alone in a country boat arrived from Haingyi via Ngaputaw to Bassein where he was picked up by Capt. Cox.—A. P.

DUTCH 'PLANES TO RESUME JOURNEY

RANGOON, Sept. 22.

The missing De Havilland plane, piloted by Capt. Fulford and accompanied by mechanic Cope arrived at Mingaladon Airport at 10/20 a.m. from Haingyi. Fuel was supplied to them by Capts. Cox and Arthur who left at 6-30 p.m. in the flying schools two Gypsy moth planes for Haingyi with petrol. Capts. Arthur and Cox have also returned.

The three De Havelland planes will now continue their journey to Dutch New Guinea but as yet no date has been fixed for their departure.—A P.

BOOKING OFFICE LOOTED

Armed Dacoits Ransack Railway Station

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 22.

An armed dacoity is reported to have been committed at Medra station on the Ahmedabad-Prantij Railway.

About ten dacoits, armed with guns, charies, etc., raided the station, ransacked the building and demanded cash from the porter and after belabouring him on his saying that there was no cash, entered the room of the booking clerk and looted whatever they could lay their hands upon. The dacoits are said to have decamped with valuables worth about Rs. 500.—A. P.

PROTEST AGAINST CERTIFICATION

Journalists Resolve Not To Issue Papers On Friday Next

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.

An emergent meeting of the Executive Council of the Indian Journalists' Association held this evening adopted the following resolution:—

"That after consideration of opinions of leading papers from all parts of India, the Executive Council of the Indian Journalists' Association resolves that there should be no issue of any paper in India and Burma on September 27 next, as a mark of protest against Viceroy's certification of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, renewing restrictions on the press. Papers are requested to comply."—United Press.

OUR LONDON LETTER

Sir Samuel Hoare's Geneva Speech

REGARDED AS ELECTION ADDRESS

Rickett Oil Mystery Deepens

(From Our Own Correspondent)
LONDON, Sept. 14.
(By Air Mail.)

"Abyssinia Ready for War," "Mussolini Determined", "Britain to Insist on Mandates," "France to Stand by League Covenants," "Hoare's Momentous Speech" and "Laval Tells Off Il Duce," these are some of the headlines that have covered the London streets with Fleet street placards during this week. Yes, except this talk of "Oil-and-Water" war, there has been no other important development in political circles in Great Britain during the week. Even the death, rather the assassination, of Huey Long and the visit of ex-King George of Greece to Balmoral Castle have received less importance. The only other item of major importance to British people was the St. Leger at Doncaster where Bahram, owned by His Highness the Aga Khan won the turf's "Triple Crown". He has to his credit Two Thousand Guineas, Derby and St. Leger. He is the first horse to do so for 32 years. His Highness was not there as he was representing India at the session of the League Assembly at Geneva where he supported Sir Samuel Hoare's speech on Friday afternoon. His Highness set up a record for the present Assembly. He spoke for only a few seconds more than the time his horse Bahram took to win the Derby this year—two minutes and thirty-six seconds. All that His Highness said at Geneva was "India is troubled by the long-drawn-out and fruitless Disarmament Conference, and by the fact that the rearmament of State members is in full swing. Naturally criticism of the League is growing in India. Indians are troubled by the lack of universality of the League, by their small representation among the staff of the League Secretariat, by the preponderance of energy devoted by the League to Europe and European interests, and by the magnitude of India's contribution. Now a fresh trouble greater than any of these has arisen. Should the worst come to the worst—which God forbid—who dare foretell the evils, widespread, and age-lasting that might follow? The world is at the parting of the ways. Let wisdom guide her choice." Incidentally, the Aga Khan supported the view of Mr. te Water, the South African delegate, of the grave possibilities of racial conflict as a result of Musolini's attack on Abyssinia.

Samuel Hoare's Speech.

The speech of Sir Samuel Hoare at Geneva on Wednesday afternoon, emphasising that Britain meant to stand by the League and to enforce sanctions against a member of the League who became an aggressor, has, however, affected the British political situation much like the well-timed explosion of a charge of dynamite carefully laid in ground already well-prepared for the basting. There is a story running round London that some French journalist asked at Downing Street on Thursday how he could best describe in a few words the character of the speech of the British Foreign Secretary "Tell them," said an irreverent attache, "that you've managed to get hold of an advance copy of the National Government's election address." The agents of the National Government are more than satisfied with the publicity which Sir Samuel Hoare's Geneva speech has received. For, there is hardly any doubt that the Government put up Sir Samuel Hoare to do what he can to get out of the desperate plight of Abyssinia victory for the National Government and its plans. The Government, as its election agents see the position, has to work fast if it is to turn this situation to account, despite the deep and real hatred of the vast masses of the people for the war and their opposition to the National Government, with its imperialist plans.

"Scrap And Build."

While the Government representatives at Geneva, Sir Samuel Hoare and Mr. Anthony Eden, with one eye on their own imperialist interests and the other on the demand of the people of this country for peace, were thundering out during the week sensational speeches about "collective action for peace," the British Board of Trade, headed by a member of the same Government, was subsidising the sending of British ships to Mussolini for use either as scrap for munitions or as troops transports. It is all done under a scheme known as the "Scrap and Build" scheme. The basis of the scheme is an arrangement by which for every two tons of shipping scrapped the ship builder gets a cheap loan to build one ton of new shipping. Under the terms of the Act which brought this scheme into operation the scrapping of the ships had to be done in British yards. However, since then, the demand by Mussolini for war materials drove up the price that could be got for scrap by selling to Italy, to 35 shillings per ton, whereas the British yards were offering only 23 shillings per ton. Therefore, it was admitted on Wednesday that the Government has now quite recently altered the scheme in order to permit British ship-owners to sell to Mussolini for scrapping in Italian yards, without losing the benefit of the subsidy. Similarly, we find recruiting for the Army is goin on at full speed. Recently new kind of publicity has been arranged by the authorities to attract young Britain to join the Army. At prominent public places which are under Government control we find a display of interesting posters. One of them may be quoted here. It says: "The most pleasant job: Work, Play and see the World: Join the Army." With this description, the poster carries a picture of an army man, working, playing and sight-seeing.

Mr. Rickett In London.

In the meantime, Mr. Rickett, of the Oil Concession fame, has arrived in London. Although the clever Anglo-Saxon stroke of diplomacy was relegated into the background during the last few days owing to the disowning of the Oil concession by Britain and America, it has once again revived discussion as a result of Mr. Rickett's arrival in town. He has not made any bones about his Oil concession, which he asserts is still in his pocket and is available for anyone who cares to have it. The fact remains that as far as Abyssinia is concerned the concession does exist, and it means nothing short of loss of Abyssinian independence. The entire matter is placed before the world as a political sensation of the first order by a telegram to a London newspaper from Addis Ababa. Along with the publication of the report of the Oil concession this paper printed a two column sized map of Abyssinia showing "all the points concerned in the Emperor's concession which includes various names of small places not generally found in the standard map of that country. One wonders if this map was really prepared only in the afternoon after receipt of the despatch of its special correspondent. Is it not more likely that this map was elaborately prepared days before hand by Mr. Rickett himself to be attached to his concession?

Mystery Deepens.

Mr. Rickett is an Englishman and his company was technically registered in July last in one of the provinces of the United States of America. The question asked at present is was Mr. Rickett in America in July last and how and when did the American company suddenly find out an English agent to go to Abyssinia when any one can know that an American agent at that time would create less prejudice and suspicion in the minds of Italy and France than an English agent would do. It requires to be explained why a 100 per cent. American Syndicate took the risk of selecting an Englishman to conduct their negotiations. If Mr. Rickett was working for an American Syndicate and no one else all his money estimates would naturally have been in dollars and not in sterling. If Messrs Tata Sons of Bombay engaged American or German exerts for their cent per cent Indian concern their estimates are always made in Indian currency and not in German marks or American dollars!

Mr. Rickett himself mentions that the all-British Iraq concession brought a big pipe-line contract for the famous Scottish firm of Messrs Stewart and Lloyds and he says in his first interview that the Abyssinian Oil Concession will also profit British industries by a big share in the construction contract. When the unemployed of America are about three times of what they are in Great Britain one fails to understand why a cent per cent American company should give large contracts to British firms when American engineers enjoy world reputation for erecting pipe-lines and machinery required for oil wells. Sir Percival Phillip wired to the "Daily Telegraph" that he pointedly asked Mr. Rickett if his concession would be included among the rights of the British Empire which Signor Mussolini recently promised fully to respect and that Mr. Rickett replied with the word "Absolutely."

Mr. Rickett could not possibly reply with the word "Absolutely" if it was altogether or even largely an American concession. Then again the success of the Oil concession depends wholly and solely on the export of oil and not on its consumption in Abyssinia. Mr. Rickett explained quite clearly that it will require the use of a seaport in Abyssinia, very probably Zeila, (which, let us not forget, Mr. Anthony Eden had offered to hand over to Abyssinia) that it would require docks and large storage tanks to be constructed in British Somaliland, that it would require a pipe line to pass through 300 miles of British territory and further that it would require a parallel British railway with the existing French line and passing through the British soil.

Then the southern end of Mr. Rickett's concession comes right on the shores of lake Rudolf which is the boundary line of the British Kenya Colony.

Misleading Parallel.

We hear from Geneva that the Commission of Five now appointed may recommend a temporary mandate similar to what the British had in Iraq and also an international police force with 60 per cent Italians in it similar to what was kept in the Saar Province to maintain internal order. Both these parallels are entirely misleading. The people of Iraq were always under the rule either of Turkey and it was for the first time that they were to have their national independence under a new national king and, therefore a short period of apprenticeship and training was joyfully accepted by the people of Iraq. In Abyssinia the question is of depriving a centuries-old independent State of its full sovereignty and placing it under the control of foreign agents on behalf of Italian rulers. The people of the Saar were defeated and crushed in a great and terrible war, and were kept under restraint with a kind of an international sentence for fifteen years. They were promised full national liberty and unrestricted choice to rejoin German Fatherland if they behaved properly! The people of the Saar, therefore accepted the introduction of a foreign police a a temporary

(Continued in Col. 3.)

DR. MOONJE IN KARNATAK

(Continued from Page 6).

in the tour. My friend from Belgaum wrote that "None showed any inclination in Belgaum though I cannot make out the reason."

So, about the middle of August a tentative programme of Dr. Moonje's tour was prepared and the persons who had expressed willingness to have him amongst them were informed.

Belgaum Did Not Want Him.

On the 24th of August, at the Provincial Council meeting at Dharwar, I asked, Mr. Narayan Rao Joshi about arranging Mrs. Kamaladevi's tour in the District of Belgaum. Casually, Dr. Moonje's name came in our conversation. Mr. Narayanrao Joshi was against Dr. Moonje's tour. He said that if Dr. Moonje went to Belgaum the Congressmen there would oppose him. "Dr. Moonje," I said to him, "is to speak on 'Physical Culture' and 'Military Training' and he is not going to touch politics, why should they be against him then?" I also told him that I had not at all included Belgaum in the tour programme as none had expressed any inclination. However, I pointed out to him that Bail Hongal had invited Dr. Moonje and I wanted to know whether I should take him there. He was emphatic in saying "No." So, I requested him to write to Bail Hongal to cancel the programme. He promised. Thus Gadag, Hubli, Bagalkot, Bijapur and Dharwar, were finally settled as the places of Dr. Moonje's visit.

Gangadharrao's Article.

On the 30th of August, I was surprised to read in the 'Samyukta Karnatak" an announcement to the effect that Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshapande would write an article in its next day's issue on "A Warning to Karnatak" regarding Dr. Moonje's tour. It shook me. It opened my eyes to the danger ahead. So, I immediately called my friends in Hubli together and placed before them the possible results and repercussions of Gangadharrao's warning. Therefore, we decided to move in the matter. I instantly wrote to friends in the other four places and requested them to read Sjt. Gangadharrao's article the next day in 'Samyukta Karnatak" and wire to me in case they did not want Dr. Moonje to visit their town. But none wired or wrote as suggested.

The same day I wrote to Sjt. R. R. Diwakar at Belgaum and said that Sjt. Gangadharrao could have referred the matter to us instead of going to the Press. I also said that the consequences of publishing such articles would lead to an unnecessary controversy and that I would be obliged to reply to the article the next day. Accordingly, after reading the "Warning to Karnatak" by Gangadharrao on the 31st I wired my reply to the "Samyukta Karnatak" and shouldered the entire responsibility of inviting Dr. Moonje.

If the article of Gangadharrao had not appeared in the papers I would not have gone to receive Dr. Moonje nor would I have toured with him as I did. The Hubli Ganesh Mandal had made arrangements to send one of their responsible officers for that purpose. But Gangadharrao's article forced me to go to meet Dr. Moonje before he reached Gadag in order to explain to him the exact situation in Karnatak. In doing so, my only idea was to see that no trouble arose anywhere in the province. Dr. Moonje, after hearing the whole story, promised me to speak only on the two subjects previously suggested to him and to see that I was not placed in an awkward position. Accordingly, in his very first public speech at Gadag he told the audience that he had come not to carry on any political propaganda but to speak on "Physical Culture" and "Military Training" only. He kept his word.

These are the actual facts. This is the whole story of how Dr. Moonje was invited by us.

Dr. Moonje would have come and gone. I am quite confident that nothing untoward would have happened. But it is Gangadharrao's "Warning to Karnatak" which has created the present situation and which is responsible for the storm.

LIBERTY-RESTRICTING LAWS IN INDIA

SIMLA, September 21.

Replying to Mr. Mohanlal Saxena who asked Government to lay on the table a statement giving the names of laws restricting the liberty of Press at present in force, in British India, Sir Henry Craik said:—

I lay a statement on the table giving the information required. In addition to the Acts mentioned there, there are, as the Hon. Member is no doubt aware, certain provisions in the Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code, which deal with the publication of incitements to sedition and to communal and religious animosity.—United Press.

Disgusted at the behaviour of his wife, who refused to accompany him from her father's house, a young "Kachhi" of Gwalior State is reported to have chopped off her nose and carrying it on the palm of his hand surrendered himself at the police station.

(Continued from Col 7)

and insignificant evil. The people of Abyssinia know full well that to them European and especially Italian police will be nothing but daring injustice and provocation with the set purpose of depriving them permanently of their liberty. Such a solution will be nothing but the triumph of force over Abyssinia and a new and justifiable source of bitterness among Oriental people.

Ex-King George

Ex-King George of Greece has arrived at Balmoral Castle on a visit to the King of England. The extraordinary significance of the visit of the ex-King to Balmoral takes place following swift developments in Greece where Tsaldaris, the Greek Premier, recommended the nation to vote monarchist in a plebiscite, which, he announced, will shortly be held. Recent developments include the visit of the Greek Finance Minister to London.

Lansbury's Resignation

Mr. George Lansbury has fluttered the political dovecotes by offering to resign the leadership of the Parliament Labour Party as he is opposed to the policy, to which both the Party and the Trades Union Congress are committed of sanctions against an aggressor. However, his colleagues have refused to entertain Mr. Lansbury's resignation. Nonetheless, it is practically certain the present anomalous position of the leader of the Party cannot continue for long and by the time the Labour Party meets in conference at the end of the month at Brighton we will have heard of it. It is believed that Mr. Lansbury will resign the leadership before the Conference meets. This will have repurcussion among the Party members as members like, Sir Stafford Cripps, Mr. Harold Laski, Miss Ellen Wilkinson and Mr. J. F. Horrabin will prefer to go with Mr. Lansbury rather than with Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Mr. Herbert Morrison and Mr. C. Attlee. The Socialist League, of which Sir Stafford Cripps is chairman, has issued a manifesto to all Labour, Trade Union and Co-operative organisations asking them to join in a great national "mass resistance against war" campaign. The first demonstration will be held this afternoon when Sir Stafford will launch the campaign. Mr. M. R. Masani of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, will also speak. There will be only one resolution, which will be moved at all meetings throughout the country. The resolution whichr uns counter to the decision of the Trade Union Congress taken reeently at Margate says: "Realising the strength of the forces making for war in the Capitalist and Imperialist system the members of this Conference pledge themselves to take immediate action within their own organisations to mobilise every available force for the mass resistance to war."

And Miss Ellen Wilkinson, another member of the Socialist League, has pleaded with the members of the Independent Labour Party, through the columns of the "New Leader" to fight the coming war. She writes: "Before we are all plunged back into the complete 1914 atmosphere, there are, it seems to me, certain facts that Socialists, should try to hammer home. This new war is said to be a "different war" . . . . a fight against Fascism, as the last war was represented as a fight against Tsarism (in Germany), and a fight against German militarism in this (Britain) country). "Miss Wilkinson thinks that it is fundamental mistake to assume that Fascism is the invention of a Mussolini, and that his removal would be of any great importance. "Fascism", declares Miss Wilkinson, "is the policy carried through by an Imperialist country when it is in a tight place. The essence of Fascism is that it secures the support of the workers for the Imperialist bosses at just such a crisis. When we, in Britain, therefore, declare ourselves in favour of a war for sanctions we are doing for our Imperialists just what Fascism does for the Italian or German Imperialists. We are ultimately Fascist in effect, though anti-Fascist in intention. This war will be an "Oil-and-water" war. Mr. Asquith took the workers into the last war with such phrases as "We covet not one yard of German territory". We added a good many square miles of Africa, in fact."

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Vagaries Of Tramway Service

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Ever since the extension of tram service to the King's Circle, Tram No. 7, is made to run upto Parel. But for the last few days, I find, that passengers travelling by the same-car, are asked to get down, some-times at Lal Baug, sometimes at Parel and sometimes even at Victoria Gardens, and are made to wait for a long time at the stations mentioned above. It will be better if the Tramway Company decides the destination of Tram No. 7 and thereby save the trouble to the passengers.—Yours, etc.

VITHAL VAMAN GHANEKAR.

Art Of Gentle Snubbing

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It has been my experience in India and abroad that, as a rule, Indian girls in a mixed company, tend to be uncivil when they merely want to keep reserved and tend to be flippant when they mean to be just sociable. Take the instance of any cultured English or Continental girl. Whether she is talking to a Ramon Navarro or a Maurice Chevalier, she will be all courtesy and kindness without giving to the person she is talking to, the faintest impression that he can take even the most ordinary liberties with her. Our Indian sisters, inspite of their unquestionable character and high standard chastity, would appear aggressively inviting when all they mean is to appear homely and courteous. If any male visitor has shown himself to be untrustworthy, they will behave towards him as though a long fued has been existing between their respective families. This picture might seem a little overdrawn but my long and frequent experience warrants such a characterisation.

When, I wonder, will our Indian sisters learn that it is quite possible to be reserved without being rude and amiable without being flippant? Those who have not learnt this lesson had better stay in purdah.

The difficulty is that Indian girls are not taught the subtle art of snubbing the audacious coxcomb and the gay busy-body who play on the sentimental credulity of innocent girls and their fear of being scandalised.

There is another "Inverclyde" type of persons possessed of carnal cupidity whose chief qualifications to attract the attention of modest girls are their fat bank balance and swell establishment. Such have let loose their agents in society and spread their tentacles far and near. The type of girl that falls a prey to the machinations of these anglers is the type that loathes to displease in haste and is willing to repent at leisure and suffer in silence.

English mothers particularly of the "Mrs. Grundy" category have, therefore, made it a point to teach their young daughters the art of snubbing as also the science of differentiating between a gentleman and an imposter and it is this art that helps English girls to keep hunters at bay.—Yours etc.,

Syed Abid Hasan.

534 Red Hills
Hyderabad Deccan.
13. September.

Late Pundit Vishnu Digamber

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The fourth anniversary of the late Pandit Vishnu Digamber was celebrated at the Brahman Sabha Hall, on Wednesday, the 7th August, under the presidentship of the Mayor of Bombay, Mr. K. F. Nariman, when one of the speakers, Pandit Omkarnathji Thakur, a pupil of the late Pandit, spoke at length and distributed among the audience a booklet written by him containing a life sketch of the late Panditji. The following interesting passage appears in the booklet:—

"His voice (the late Panditji's) could travel within a range of Five Octaves, and when he sang the powerful cadences (Gamak Tan), the audience used to feel as though the floor was quivering, the carpet on which they were seated was being drawn from under, and as if a mail train was running past them. Further, whenever he used to sing 'Male Ragas" like 'Darbari' and 'Malhar', the listeners used to experience the lightning flash effect and the rumbling and thunder of the clouds. The powerful sound waves generated by his voice were capable of putting out 30 candle power lamps and causing tremour in big kitson lights. By the force of his austerity and devotion he was able to perform such small and big achievements."

It would be interesting to learn from any of your numerous readers whether any one of them had witnessed any of these feats attributed to the late Panditji, and if so, on what occasions and where.

Also it would be of great interest to learn from any of your readers with a scientific turn of mind, whether these feats are physically possible for a human voice.—Yours, etc.,

CURIOUS.

Christian Trusts

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—'Apropos' the question of the better administration of trusts and other funds, religious, etc., the Hindus and Muslims have been favoured with protective measures in this respect. And in regard to the Parsis, Dr. Gilder, M.L.C. is moving in that direction. May I throw out a suggestion that a similar enactment might be thought out in the interests of the Christian community, Roman Catholics and non-Roman Catholics.—Yours, etc.,

C. C. M. MENDES.

"Permanent Relief Association"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to an article appearing in your paper by Mr. Mudugal to arrange for a "Permanent Relief Association" by the Indian National Congress by getting subscribers all over India I think it is a very nice and workable idea.

If we Congressmen do such constructive, solid, and permanent beneficial work, we shall undoubtedly attract the hearts of so many parties in India and we shall win them over to our side.

If such an Association is organized by the Congress I hope to to give thousands of subscribers from our side.—Yours, etc.

GEORGE ARLIKATTI.
Member K.P.C.C.,
Belgaum.

Khed, Sept. 20.

Attachment Of Salaries

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir, It has been decided by the Government of India to introduce a bill in the Legislative Assembly to amend section 60 of the Civil Procedure Code in order to exempt the salary of labourers, clerks and Government and railway servants to a far greater extent than at present from attachment under decrees of civil courts. The consequences of the said bill will be so widespread that it is necessary for the public to know the provisions of the intended legislation before it is finally enacted.

The said bill is intended to provide:—

1. That the salaries of all workers not exceeding Rs. 100 should be totally exempt from attachment.

2. That the pay of servants of Government, railway companies and local authorities getting more than Rs. 100 per month should be exempt to the extent of the first Rs. 100 and one half of the remainder and,

3. That while the attachable portion of the pay of servants of Government, railway companies and local authorities should remain as at present liable to continuous attachment the period of attachment should be restricted as follows, viz. that after a debtor's pay has been attached for a total period of two years (in one or more periods) no further attachment should be possible in favour of the same decree or in favour of any other decree until twelve months have elapsed.

In order to understand the consequences of the intended legislation we must first know the present provisions of the law regarding attachment. At present the salary of all wage-earners not in the employ of Government, railway companies, or other local authorities is exempt upto Rs. 30. The whole portion in excess of Rs. 30 is attachable under decree of civil courts. In the case of servants of Government, railway companies and other local authorities the whole of the salary where it does not exceed Rs. 40 is exempt. Where it exceeds Rs. 40 but does not exceed Rs. 80 all moneys over Rs. 40 are attachable. In cases where the salary exceeds Rs. 80 half of the portion of the salary is attachable.

Now what is the object of the said legislation? The object is to reduce the indebtedness which is prevailing on a large scale amongst the labourers and Government and semi-Government employees. In their statement of objects and reasons for the said bill the Government state that the Royal Commission on Labour drew attention to the indebtedness prevailing among certain classes of workers and expressed the view that this was mainly due to the credit enjoyed by the workers and the facilities afforded to the creditors by the law relating to the attachment of salaries. They further state that with a view to reduce the credit the Commission recommended that wages and salaries of workmen receiving less than Rs. 300 per month should be entirely exempted from attachment. The Government further add that inquiries made by the Government in consultation with local authorities afford justification for action on lines suggested by the Commission and in particular reveal a series of indebtedness among certain classes of Government employees. On account of these reasons the Government propose the above legislation though they do not think it proper to go as far as the Commission recommended.

Now nobody denies that the state of indebtedness among the said classes is great. I go further and say that it is appalling. If the indebtedness was great at the time when the Royal Commission on Labour reported it is greater to-day accentuated as it is by the present crisis. But the question is whether the proposed legislation will be able to reduce it.

The basis for the existence of the debt taken by Government is wrong. The root cause of the indebtedness is not the facility given to the creditors by means of attachment on salary. If that were so the indebtedness would be confined only to the class of wage-earners. But the indebtedness to-day is universal and inspite of the fact that the creditors regard law courts as the last things to go to recover their outstanding. Nobody lends money or gives credit in other forms because he thinks that he can recover moneys very easily by going to court but because he thinks that the debtor has means to pay and will be able to pay even without the necessity of legal proceedings. It is further supposed that the indebtedness is due to the willingness on the part of the creditors to grant credit on account of the above mentioned facility and not on account of the needs of the borrowers. The Government, therefore, think that on account of these facilities the borrowers possess credit and if the said credit were destroyed the indebtedness would go. The causes of indebtedness are many, including low rates of wages, habit of drinking, and going to races, unemployment, sickness in family and last but not the least dishonesty among the borrowers but they are certainly not the facilities started by the law courts by means of attachment or otherwise.

Now it should be noted that though the amendment is applicable to the whole country in practice its provisions will be operating in cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Ahmedabad and others where the standard of living and consequently the rate of salary is little known. There the credit is usually the possession of immovable property of other sources of income.

Further if we confine our attention to the operation of the said legislation in the city of Bombay, it will serve our purpose, for in Bombay usually exists on a very large scale and in its most nefarious forms.

Now when the Government desire to take away the credit of the borrowers the first question that arises is whether the borrowers have got any credit to-day. By credit we understand that the borrower gets money on his personal security at reasonable rate of interest and on fare terms. If a man gets a sum of Rs 100 on a promissory note for Rs. 100 at rate of interest varying from from 6 to 12 per cent. per annum, we would call the terms fair and say that the man possesses credit.

But does any Government servant, railway employee, mill worker or any other person in Bombay get moneys on these terms from money-lenders?

There are three classes of money-lenders in Bombay—the grain merchants, the Marvaris and the Pathans. Grain dealers advance moneys to their customers on small scale of interest ranging from 18 to 75 per cent. per annum. But their business is on a small scale and usually people have to go to Marvaris and Pathans to borrow money.

No Marvari or Pathan lends a sum of Rs. 100 on a promissory note for Rs. 100. They do not advance more than 50 per cent. of the amount of the promissory note. But there are so many cases in which people pass promissory notes for four to ten times the amount that they actually receive from the money-lenders. We see intelligent people coming to court and pleading that they received only Rs. 25 on a promissory note for Rs. 100.

The minimum rate of interest of a marvari is one anna per rupee per month i. e. 75 per cent. per annum. But in most cases they charge to-day 2 annas per rupee per month i. e. 150 per cent. per annum. The Pathan usually charges interest from 2 to 4 annas per rupee per month i. e. from 150 per cent. to 300 per cent. per annum.

What is the reason for that? The reason is that the borrower to-day has got very little credit. No lender to-day thinks that the borrower will pay his debt honestly. He, therefore, provides in advance against all the contingencies. He knows that he will have to incur cost of legal proceedings, he knows that he will have to issue attachments after attachments before he realizes his moneys, he knows that some of his debtors will be insolvent and some non-esse. He deducts all these contingent losses in advance from the face value of the promissory note. But that does not deter him from lending moneys. People do not cease borrowing in spite of all these disadvantages and lenders do not cease lending in spite of all these risks.

The idea of reducing the indebtedness by taking away the credit of a part of the Society is bad. But is it possible for people to live without credit? A man may have an ailing wife or child. His pay day might be at a distance or that his salary may not be sufficient to meet the medical expenses. Can we call it improvidence if he borrows money in such circumstances? A man may loose a job and remain unemployed for some months. Should he not borrow to live and maintain his wife and children till he gets a new job? Does not a man require credit to meet such contingencies?

It should be noted that attachment against salary is one of the best modes of realizing one's outstandings. Many of the debtors have few attachable articles in their houses. A good many of them keep hired furniture or create bogus mortgages to defeat the claims of their creditors. Warrant of arrest is a very precarious remedy and it is difficult to realize moneys by arresting and sending to civil jail dishonest debtors. Attachment against salary is the only effective remedy by which decreetal amounts are realized. Why should that remedy be taken away? Is not a debtor liable to pay a portion of his salary towards his debts? The courts show all sorts of indulgence to the debtors. They give them as small instalments as possible. In inspite of that the debtors fail to honour their obligations should not the creditors have any remedy which is handy? It should be noted that the salary of a majority of employees is less than Rs. 100 and if the bill is passed it will be impossible for a large number of the creditors to realize their dues and it will be possible for all dishonest debtors to shirk the payment of their dues with impecunity.

This in its turn will react again- the interests of its borrowers themselves. The borrowers will day by day go into the clutches of worst sort of money-lenders. Even at present better sort of money-lenders have ceased to lend on personal security. The grain merchants who are better than Marwaris or Pathans have curtailed the business of money-lending and some of them have entirely closed it. Friendly loans are seldom given. The Marwaris, who inspite of all their craftiness are better than Pathans, are also curtailing their business and the business of the Pathans has increased. The Pathans do not look to the law courts for realization of their dues. They do not lend because of the facilities granted by the law courts or the attachments. They lend because they can make people pay quietly on their mere presence at the place of employment of the borrowers on the pay day and if need be by force.

Further it should be noted that the provisions of the proposed legislation will not operate only in the case of money-lenders' debt. They will also affect the debts due to tradesmen, the landlords, the co-operative credit societies and friendly loans. Is it fair that we should make it very difficult for a merchant to realize his dues where he has parted with his goods on small profits? Every man in the city—rich or poor, high or low, has to remain on credit for shorter or longer period. The grain dealer seldom presents his bill before the completion of the month, the milk man also gives credit of a month, the landlord is not entitled to claim his rent before the month is over, the co-operative societies lend moneys in times of great need on fare terms. What about their dues?

We will thus find that this legislation will do no good to the Society. It will on the contrary be harmful to all concerned. At a time when it is necessary that all attempts should be made to raise the credit of people an attempt is made to take away what little credit people possess. That is not the way to reduce indebtedness. For that we must copy the example of Bhavanagar State which reduced the apalling indebtedness of the agriculturists by small state help. The indebtedness, great as it appears, can be removed on payment of very small cash sums. If the railway companies, the Municipality, the Port Trust and other Government offices set up their agencies to redeem the debt of their employees by advancing money on the security of their salary and provident funds the indebetdness will more easily be reduced than by making laws which would make it easy for dishonest people to shirk their liabilities with impecunity.—Yours etc.,

NAROTTAM K. SHAH.

September 12

Electricity Charges

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—From the notice issued by the B. E. S. & T. Company, notifying the public, the revised rates for the electricity consumed by private households and public companies, etc., it is surprising and regrettable to note that the poor and middle class people are totally neglected. The limit for the units fixed by the company can never be consumed by a middle class household and moreover to this the discount in prompt payment, which was hitherto paid by Company has been stopped since the regime of these so called revised (!) Rates. Thus instead of giving something to the poor and middle class people, even the above small benefit of the discount, has ceased. Only the richer class people will be benefited by these new revised rates and that even at the sacrifice of the poor and middle class people. The Company should remember that it owes its present prosperity to the poor and middle class people only who use its tramways and buses and consumes much more electric current in their households. To win their confidence and to please them, the Company should meet with their wishes so long desired, by either reducing the rates of the electricity or abolishing the quarterly adjustment charges. Otherwise the so-called revised rates are a mere joke made by the Company of the poor and middle class people. It is the duty of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, to put this matter right by taking up the same strongly with the Company.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BUGWADIA.

Sept. 19.

Incident At Ahmednagar Station

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—On Sunday, the 15th of this month we started from Ahmednagar for Bombay, by the 9 p.m. train via Manmad. When we reached the Ahmednagar station the train had not yet arrived and when she arrived we chose a compartment which already contained a good number of passengers. As soon as we entered the third compartment we spread our beddings on the upper board therein. As it happened, some ten minutes after, the assistant station master entered our compartment and ordered the passengers to vacate the same for troops who were being transferred to some other place. The passengers refused as we definitely knew that the compartment was not reserved at all. Then the assistant station master became very angry and used harsh language and asked the passengers to vacate at once. Some of them yielded. We definitely refused to leave the compartment. There was another passenger, a poor man apparently, who also refused. The passenger was beaten. The poor fellow yielded and left the compartment. Then for a minute or two there was calm. Now some five of us were left in the compartment. But immediately after that the troops standing outside made a sudden rush into the compartment. They began to hurl their luggage into the compartment with complete disregard to the inmates therein.

A woman who got afraid and was in the point of leaving the compartment fell down on account of a severe blow from a bedding hurled into the compartment. This frightened all the rest of the passengers who left, we two being left behind. Now the troops rushed in and finding us adamant began to use force. Some of them physically brought us down from the upper board and threw our luggage hurly-scurly. We tried to find somebody to come to our rescue but in vain. The whole compartment was as though besieged by the troops. The passengers who happened to be among the troops were frightened out of their wits. They could not find their way to help us. None of the station authorities took any notice of it. We had no other alternative but to find some other place. After that we brought the whole incident to the notice of the Assistant Station master who gave us to understand that he was helpless in the matter. As it was time for the train to start we could not move any further.—Yours, etc.,

K. N. BARSHIKAR,
N. N. SATHA.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

Plight Of East Indians

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—By his powerful appeal to His Excellency, the Viceroy, for the reservation of a separate seat for East Indians in the new Constitution and a strong plea for granting them privileges in the Government services, the learned Father Peter Fernandes, a parish-priest, not at Bhuleshwar in Bombay, but at Manickpur in Bassein, has laid his community under a debt of gratitude to him.

One might however respectfully remind the good Father of Lord Macaulay's famous speech in the House of Commons on education and the rise of the Scots due to the excellence of the education imparted to them. It is true that East Indians in the city and island of Bombay decayed and this reminds one of Goldsmith's immortal lines on the subject.

The great bulk of East Indians lay, and still lies, sunk deep in illiteracy and subjected to sufferings from the evils of ignorance. Had there been education in the benighted regions of Salsette and Bassein, there would have been a vigorous infusion of a vigorous blood in the community from the sturdy children of sturdy farmers and robust peasant land-owners. Whence have the East Indian Baptistas, Almeidas, Diases and Ferreiras come, if not from Salsette and Bassein?

I shall not dilate on the subject, as that would take up much of your valuable space, but I would humbly beg of His Reverence to muster courage and plead powerfully with the ecclesiastical authorities under whom he is serving to hear the bleating cries of his people for convents and schools and a seminary and the services of the religious for their benefit. In the Archdiocese of Westminster in England, as also in dioceses of other parts of British Isles, the religious are zealously and vigorously at work and priests of religious congregations and orders have also been entrusted with parishes and given a free hand, a fair field and a wide scope for the exercise of their beneficent activities. It is not in mortals to command success. But if His Reverence would, with his wonted vigour, press on ecclesiastical authorities the urgent wants, needs and requirements of his people, he would be acclaimed as their hero and tribune. May God give him health, strength and long life!—Yours, etc.,

JEREMIAS.

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ARMY VIEW OF FRONTIER OPERATIONS

"New Commissions Are On Dominions Model"

LAHORE: (By Mail).

Some very interesting sidelights are to be gleaned from a study of the official brochure recently issued, which comprises a summary of important matters connected with the defence services in India for the year 1934-35. It starts with an enumeration of the operations on the North-West Frontier Province, as also with operations in the Wa States, which are situated to the north-east of Mandalay.

The tribal area bordering the North-West Frontier not infrequently bristles up with hostile activity and mobile columns, Frontier Constabulary and garrison troops have to be vigilantly on their guard against the casual snipers as also the passing of tribal lashkars.

ALINGAR'S ACTIVITIES.

During the year under review the notorious Faqir of Alingar organised repeated raids on the protected area of the Malakand. He was, however, made to retreat by Air Force reconnoitering and bombing. To prevent similar incursions in future, the Government of India decided to re-absorb the Agra area into the Malakand protected area in accordance with an old agreement of 1907, which had never actually been enforced. A road fit for mechanical transport was constructed from Kot to Loi Agra and on 12th June the regular troops were withdrawn to their peace stations, the defence of the area being entrusted to the Frontier Constabulary.

ARMY AUTHORITIES ONLY KNOW.

The facts relating to the Frontier defence of India are at times the subject of cheap criticism by laymen, but the authorities who are called perpetually to deal with them realise full well the permanent menace they involve.

INDIANISATION.

The summary next deals with certain minor details of army organisation and equipment, but the most important part of the report is that relating to Indianisation, in which Government policy in this connection is briefly set forth. The accepted policy aims, as a preliminary, at the Indianisation of the units which normally go to constitute one division of all arms (including ancillary services) and one cavalry brigade. This entails the Indianisation of certain existing units and the raising of new units of certain other arms, e.g., artillery, of which no Indian units existed previously. The army units in process of being Indianised are 3 Cavalry, 4 Engineers, 1 Artillery and 12 Infantry. These units will move in relief in the normal manner except that in the case of larger units (e.g. Cavalry regiments and Infantry battalions) differences in establishment make it necessary to provide additional accommodation in certain stations. Stations have been selected for them so that units will, in turn, gain experience in all roles, viz: Field army, covering troops and internal security duties.

MORE HANDS WANTED.

The Indianisation of units entails the increase of the establishment of officers (exclusive of Vice roy's commissioned officers) to enable the new Indian officers whether commissioned from Woolwich and Sandhurst or from the Indian Military Academy, to join their units as troops or Platoon Commanders. It further entails the gradual elimination of Viceroy's commissioned officers and the introduction of warrant ranks into Indianising units in supersession of the present establishment of non-commissioned officers above the rank of Havildar.

THEIR "STATUS".

The legal status of these officers was provided by the Indian Army (Amendment) Act of 1934. The new type commission provoked a good deal of comment but it was pointed out that the new type of commission followed the Dominion model and was thus in keeping with India's aspirations. The King's Regulations have been amended to provide for complete equality within the Indian Army as between the British Officer and the Indian commissioner officer and power has been delegated to the Commander-in-Chief and subordinate Commanders in India to authorise the latter to exercise power of command over British personnel of the British Army in India, wherever necessary. The same form of commission is being granted to Indian officers of the Veterinary Corps and Medical Service, commissioned after the 1st January 1935.

INDIAN MILITARY ACADEMY.

Forty-two cadets were admitted to the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, for the term which commenced on the 31st January 1935. Of these 19 were candidates successful at a competitive examination held in October 1934; 21 selected from the ranks and 3 were from Indian States. Twenty-nine cadets out for the Final Passing out examination; of these 12 were competitive cadets.

GRANT OF COMMISSION.

Surprise appears to be felt in some quarers that some of these cadets, after having once been accepted for the Academy, should fail to receive commissions. In this connection it needs to be pointed out that the careers of the cadets at the Academy are very closely watched with a view to studying each individual's general ability, character, and intelligence and to test whether he is likely to develop qualities of leadership. Naturally a candidate who is found wanting even after having been allowed an extra term is not considered worthy of a commission. The grant of commissions to such cadets would merely be lowering the standard of efficiency in the Indian Army.

STRENGTH OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

On the 31st March 1935 there were 138 King's Commissioned Officers of Indian nationality with cavalry and infantry units under Indianisation, 3 with Artillery and 1 each with Signals and Sappers and Miners, while 7 aspirants for the Engineering service were still doing their post-gradute training. It is further pleasing to not from the report that the first Indian Officer graduated at the Staff College, Quetta.

VETERINARY SERVICES.

Commissions in the Indian Army Veterinary Corps have for the first time been opened to Indians and three Indian gentlemen holding the membership of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, of England have been appointed. A scheme for further Indianisation is under consideration.

Mr. C. M. G. Ogilive a senior I.C.S. officer, was placed on special duty to examine and report on the whole question of the future of the Medical Services in India. His report was under consideration in consultation with local Governments. It was decided with the approva. of the Secretary of State that any person possessing an Indian Medical qualification recognised under section 11 (1) of the Indian Medical Council Act 1933 and registered in British Indian under one of the Provincial Medical Acts, is eligible for appointment to the Indian Medical Service.

Of the Indian cadets at the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, two unfortunately fell out and 4 were still under training. In pursuance of the policy of Indianisation in the Royal Indian Navy, 3 Indian officers of the Executive Branch and 2 of the Engineering Branch were actually in service while 4 officers-designate of the former branch and 9 of the latter were under training, making a total of 18 officers or officers designate against a total cadet of 117.—A. P.

UPPER MOHMANDS SUE FOR PEACE?

Troops Reach Kamalai Peacefully

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

The Frontier trouble over the construction of the Gandab Road is expected to be settled. Troops have reached peacefully Kamalai on the other side of the Nahakki Pass. Upper Mohmands are understood to be thinking of sending a "jirga" to make peace and there is very little hostility now.

It is not yet decided what the terms of the settlement will be. But they will be such as will prevent any probable likelihood of recurrence of aggression on the part of Upper Mohmands in future. The denosit of security may be one of the terms demanded by the Government.—United Press.

'Steady Progress' Of Lady Irwin School

SIMLA, (By Mail).

Before a very distinguished gathering representing the elite of Simla, Her Excellency the Countess of Willingdon distributed prizes to the girls of the Lady Irwin School on September 19, when the annual prize distribution of the School was held at the Davico's Ball Room. Her Excellency expressed her deep interest in the institution and she announced a challenge gold medal for the school.

Miss Satyavati won the Lady Irwin Gold Medal for standing first from the institution, in the Matriculation Examination, and Miss Kamala Chatterjee was given the Challenge medal for good conduct awarded by the Maharani of Mandi.

The Secretary, Rai Bahadur A. L. Bannerjee, in his annual report, stated that the school made steady progress during the year ended 31st March, 1935, and increased its activities in many directions. The school course included, besides the usual curriculum, domestic economy, nature-study, cookery, laundry-work, need-work, drawing, dancing and singing.—United Press.

GOVT. SCHEME FOR BENGAL DETENUS

No Humiliating Conditions Should Be Imposed On Them Says Sarat Bose

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.

Interviewed by the Associated Press on the Government scheme for Agricultural and Industrial Training for Bengal detenus, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, said that although he had not been able to work himself up to enthusiasm over it, he felt that it deserved a fair trial at the hands of the public and detenus. The scheme was a partial recognition, though tardy, of the principle that the Government of the country had a very large part to play in the development of its agriculture and industries and that the "administrative functions" were only a very small part of the duties they owed to citizens. That being his view, he welcomed any attempt, inadequate thought it might be, on the part of the Government to perform their duties towards their citizens. In his view, however, in order to make the scheme even a partial success, it was necessary that no humiliating conditions or restrictions should be imposed on the detenus, and that the scope of the scheme would be widened, both as regards the nature and the extent of the training to be given and the number to be trained and that detenus should be assured of adequate financial aid from the state on completion of their training in order to enable them to set themselves up in business. Mr. Bose urged the Government not to make sweeping observations on detenus as a class but to distinguish between detenus and detenus in order that the scheme might not be prejudiced.

Finally, he welcomed the selection of Mr. S. C. Mitter, author of "a recovery plan for Bengal" for the working of the scheme and felt that if no obstacles were thrown in his way, he would be onsparing in his efforts to make the scheme a success.—A P.

FOOD SUPPLY FOR PILGRIMS

Standing Hedjaz Committee Discussions

SIMLA, Sept 21.

The Standing Hedjaz Pilgrims Committee met to-day and considered he schemes submitted by the Port Haj Committees of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. Discussion centred round food supply for pilgrims.

The Committee did not accept the suggestion for inviting tenders and agreed to continue the present contract system for another year. The coupon system for food supply also did not find favour. Discussion adjourned till September 26

Among those present included Maulvi Syed Murtuza Sahib Bahadur, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. M. A. Baqui, Seth Haji Abdoola Haroon, Sir Suleiman Cassum Mitha and others.—United Press.

'Kabadi' Tourney In Aid Of Ajmer Muslim School

(From Our Correspondent.)

AJMER, Sept. 17.

In aid of "The Muslim School, founded in Ajmer in 1931, a "Kabadi" tournament was held.

The tournament ran for seven days and many teams took part in it.

After the final match, in which Hathi Bhata Hindu team beat Hatha Muslim Club team by 13 points, the President of the Muslim School, gave a short description of the school and thanked the spectators for the interest they took in a popular ancient Indian game, thereby helping the Muslim School to a very great extent.

In giving away the trophy Sardar Bahadur Bhawan Singh, Advocate, appreciated the mutual sporting spirit of the Hindus and Muslims and observed that such games in which both Hindus and Muslims mingle together, should encourage Hindu-Muslim unity.

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'SPIRIT OF SATAN IS ABROAD"

Crisis In World Civilization

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Sept. 16.

Bhai Manilal C. Parekh gave a lecture on 11th inst on 'Crisis in Civilization.' He said there were many definitions of the word civilisation but he meant by it the sum total of the life of a nation—its industrial, political, social and religious life. He gave a short outline of the Hindu civilization, in the course of which he said that when he went to the Western World for the first time, he started with a hundred per cent pride in the Civilization of India, but when he saw just a little of the Chinese Civilization within his short stay in China, he left nearly half of his pride. He had the same experience in Japan when he left the other half and before he reached the U.S.A. what little remained had already worn itself off. The difference between the Civilization in India and in the rest of the world lay in this that India is the one land that has lived for Religion and Spiritual Reality.

For over 5,000 years in this country, India has had a succession of Great Teachers, Religious movements and Great Literature such as no other country in the world has had.

The speaker then detailed the progress of Indian philosophy from the hoary past of the Vedas right up to the present days.

He continued that all this progress was not the outcome of a purely evolutionary movement of the spirit. There were great conflicts that this Civilization had to undergo. The first of these was the Arya-Dravidian conflict of which there is some sort of legendary history in the Ramayan. The second was that between two great Aryan parties, the history of which is given in the Mahabharat. The third was the Hindu-Moslem conflict, and that was resolved by such great men as Nanak, Kabir, Akbar, etc. Another conflict began a century back with the advent of the British, and this was resolved by Ram Mohan, Keshub Chunder Sen, etc.

SATAN ABROAD

But now we are confronted with a crisis greater than ever, and it is one in which not only India but the whole would is involved. The world has become one, and there is now but one civilization, and this is facing an awful crisis such as it never had before. There are forces of Evil working for the disintegration of life altogether and they would deny the rights of the spirit. The spirit of mephistopheles—the Satan as drawn by Goethe in his great poem Faust—is abroad, and he with his intellect harnessed to the service of the senses would destroy everything. This spirit is not a mere fancy but has become a veritable reality, and it can be seen in almost every home. This is the greatest menace to our life and civilization, and the question is, how to meet it? The answer to this is provided in the Gita. God Himself wants to incarnate not merely in one individual as in former times, but in many, and thus to re-establish Religion and Righteousness in this land and all other lands, and the challenge comes to each one of us—to whom shall we give place to in our life—the God or the Devil?

"LEADING STRINGS OF OFFICIALS" SNAPPED

Muslim Education Association Of S. India Congratulated

SIMLA, September 19.

The following has been issued jointly by Messrs Abdul Sathar Haji Essak Sait, Abdul Matin Choudhury, Badiuzzaman Sahib, Shaukat Ali, Moulvi Sayad Murthaza, the Hon. Sayad Mahmood Padshah, Khan Sahib Sheikh Fazal Huq Piracha, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed, Messrs Umarali Shah and A. K. Fazlul Huq:—

"We are very happy to know the unanimous election of Mr. Jamal Mohamad Saheb as the President of the Muslim Education Association of South India in place of Sir Mohammad Usman Saheb, ex-Governor of Madras. This Association is the premier institution in South India among the Mussalmans and its presidentship has come to mean the possession of the complete confidence of the South Indian Muslim community. But for some time past this high position had become the monopoly of the highest Muslim official in the presidency regardless of the fact that whether he commanded the confidence of the community or not.

The election of Janab Jamal Mohammad Saheb is therefore a sign of freeing the community from the leading strings of officials.—United Press.

South African Letter

Mussolini's Troubles Have Only Begun!

He Is Bound To His Promises & Cannot Retrace His Steps, Says Col Reitz

(From Our Correspondent.)

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 1.

While the world is concerned on the probable offshoot of the Italo-Abyssinian clash, South Africa is perturbed over the positive racial feeling which the war will create in the minds of non-Europeans to the South of Zambesi. The leading statesmen of the country headed by General Smuts foresee the enmity of black races towards the European as a result of the Italian attack on Abyssinia. Col. Reitz who presided over the recent Parliamentary Association conference in London and in his first interview advocated Dominion status for India is also of the same opinion. He says:

"Mussolini cannot retrace his steps. He is bound to his promises, and although he might succeed in overwhelming the Abyssinians and probably taking Addis Ababa, his troubles will begin. My own feeling is that it is a great pity, because it is going to affect the relations between white and black races. Unjustified aggression by white on black must affect relations between the two races throughout the world."

APPEAL TO BRITAIN.

Sir Abe Bailey from his London resident resents the Italian motive to take a country inhabited by coloured people for the benefit of white people and calls upon the British Government to check Italy for the prestige of the British Commonwealth. There has been repercussions on the South African public opinion also, and the churches and women's associations and the League of Nations Union are protesting against Italy and asking the Government of the Union to abolish the subsidy of meat sold to Italy for the latter's troops in Africa. One influencial weekly makes a clarion call to the people of South Africa to prepare for war and the defence for their country which is the "most glittering prize in the whole world "in these days of land hunger and starvation in Europe.

FOR WHITES ONLY.

The Government of India hardly differs from South Africa in the policy of representation by the whites only. The most glaring illustration of this whitemanism is supplied by the all-white representation at the Empire Forestry conference which will be opened to-morrow at Durban. The representatives of India are Mr. C. G. Trevor (Inspector-General of Forests), Mr. E. A. Garland (Conservator of Forests) Mr. A. R. Villar (Conservator of Forests) and Mr. F. H. Wroughton (Burmese Timber Industry).

IN INDIA'S FOOTSTEP?

There is a touch of Indian atmosphere in Major Roberts' new move of a second 'hunger march' too. Major Roberts who is an M. P. and is a fusionist constitutionally led a hunger march of 300 unemployed mostly Africanders—from Johannesburg to Pretoria a distance of 37 miles some weeks ago to protest against the unemployment in a country rich with unique mineral resources. The hunger marchers camped peacefully at the Union Buildings for several days and returned to Johannesburg by taxis supplied by a local weekly newspaper. He has now again planned a march to Pretoria on October 10, the Kruger Day. He expects to lead a procession of 15,000 demonstrators and call on the Prime Minister to express disappointment at the Government's attitude at the time of the recent hunger march.

SIR RAZAALI'S EFFORTS.

Sir Syed Raza Ali is trying his utmost to heal the breach in Natal where the South African Indian Congress and the Colonial Born and Settlers Association are at logger-heads. It is now premature to say whether the Agent's efforts will be successful, as according to the information received the strife has centred round personalities and not principles

"RENOUNCE IMPERIALISM"

That Is only Way Britain Can Bring About World Peace, Says Ex-M. P.

Mr. Wilfred Wellock, ex-M.P., writes as follows to the "Manchester Guardian":—

A careful reading of the correspondence in your columns on the Abyssinian dispute convinces me that its basic facts are not generally recognised. These, in my opinion, are the following. Italy's intention is clearly a war of conquest of the eighteenth-century type. Italy, like Germany and Japan, believes that an empire is essential to national greatness and, in these days of economic nationalism, to economic prosperity.

To condemn Italy's campaign is to condemn all imperialism, including our own. Hence, in opposing Mussolini's Abyssinian adventure Britain is occupying a position of odious hypocrisy, to which Mussolini is entitled to draw the world's attention.

If the chief Powers were agreed that the era of imperialism must come to a speedy end Mussolini could not possibly continue his Abyssinian adventure. He could not carry on a lengthy campaign without the aid of foreign finance, munitions, and the raw materials. Thus without any risk of military sanctions the Powers could (if they were united on the fundamental issue) prevent Italy from committing the crime she now contemplates. But the Powers are not united. For if France rules out all sanctions on the ground that it is necessary to "limit" a war already "inevitable," the League then is dead; for action thereafter will be partial and on the basis of the pre-League policy of the balance of power, which, sooner or later, will lead to a world war.

British imperial interests are involved in an Italian conquest of Abyssinia. This fact may incline the National Government to take action against Italy in the name of League sanctions. If Italy finds a tougher job in Abyssinia than she anticipates Germany might be tempted to take action in Austria. That would bring in France. Were Soviet Russia to assist Britain against Italy, who dare say what Germany and Japan would not do?

Here this country can make a real and lasting contribution to the cause of peace. Let us renounce imperialism as a policy and declare to the world what we are prepared to do in the way of liquidating our Empire and in seeking to establish an era of world economic co-operation.

RURAL UPLIFT IN NASIK

Khan Bahadur Cooper Inaugurates Horti-Agricultural Farm

NASIK, (By Mail).

A back-to-the-land scheme with the slogan of better framing, better business and better living for the villagers, was launched by the Hon. Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, Revenue and Finance Member, Government of Bombay, who was instrumental in anaugurating three different schemes on Thursday afternoon, for agricultural improvement and village uplift.

Mr. Joshi, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Nasik, has, it is understood, drawn up a five year scheme for the Farm and school and will be giving the institution the necessary help from his department.

The Hon. Member laid the foundation stone of the proposed Agricultural and Allied Crafts Vocational Training School to be run by the Maratha Vidya-Prasarak Mandal and ploughed the first furrow on the model Horti-Agricultural Farm initiated by the same institution. Earlier the same afternoon, he performed the inaugural ceremony of the District Land Mortgage Bank.—United Press.

SOCIALIST SOLUTION OF COMMUNAL PROBLEM

(Continued From Page 16)

beral Party would be acting logically, mind you, I do not say correctly. Logically, because the Liberal Party knows only one method of political work—constitutionalism. The Congress long ago gave up its belief in constitutionalism. As such, the Congress cannot truthfully profess its faith in the former, if it agrees to work the constitution. I need not dilate on this point because I think no Congressmen would be found to disagree with it. I doubt if even the great ministry-enthusiast, Mr. Satyamurti, will disagree.

REJECT "REFORMS"

"So if it is agreed that we cannot work the constitution, what must we do? What policy should the Congress accept? Our answer is that where possible, that is, where the Congress has a majority, we should make it working impossible. The Working Committee in its resolution on the J. P. C. Report said that "the Joint Parliamentary Committee scheme designed as it is to facilitate and perpetuate the domination and exploitation of this country under a costly mask is fraught with great mischief and danger than even the present constitution." And further on, that this Committee is of opinion that the said scheme should be rejected well knowing that the rejection must involve the necessity of struggling under the present constitution, humiliating and intolerable as it is.

"Such being the opinion of the Congress, does it not follow as natural corollary that the Congress policy should be to carry out the decision of rejection by forcing the Governor to continue the administration by the exercise of his special powers.

BENGAL NATIONALIST LEAD

"You are well aware, I expect, of the move made to convene a Conference of those Congressmen who are opposed to the policy of acceptance of ministerial offices under the new constitution which has been advocated by certain Congress leaders. We expect that this move will help to mobilise opinion on this issue and give the much desired lead. In this connection, I am happy to note that the Bengal Nationalist Party has already decided against acceptance of offices. A more correct decision in the present political situation in the country could not be conceived."—United Press.

ONE YEAR FOR GIRL POLITICAL SUSPECT

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.

The Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Alipore, acting as a Special Magistrate sentenced Miss Parul Bala Mukherjee, aged 18, of village Baherak in the district of Dacca to one year's rigorous imprisonment for violating a Government order. She was placed in Division I.

The prosecution case was that the accused who was a political suspect was living with her father at Comilla. In June 1933 she disappeared from that place and the police could find no trace of her. Under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act a notification was published directing her to appear before the Police Superintendent of Dacca within one month of the publication of the notification. She failed to comply with the notification.

The accused was arrested in connection with the Tittagurh Arms Act case.—United Press.

WEIGHTS & MEASURES CONFERENCE

Will Be Held At Poona On Sept. 27.

(From A Correspondent)

POONA, Sept. 21.

The Bombay Weights and Measures Conference is now definitely going to be held on September 27, in Gokhale Hall under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale who has agreed to preside over the session.

The Reception Committee has elected, Mr. A. C. Parikh, editor of "Deshbandhu" as Publicity and Propaganda Secretary.

SECUNDERABAD STRIKE SITUATION

(From Our Correspondent).

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 21.

Developments of an untoward character have arisen, a major portion of the responsibility being undoubtedly traced to the circular. It is hoped there will neither be a strike nor a lock-out.

A mass meeting of the railway workers was held last evening at Lalaguda Maidan when the present situation consequent to the Trevor Circular was considered.

Messrs. D. T. Rao, Somayajuloo and Hussain spoke. The workers would leave no stone unturned to put more work and do as are told if within the limits of possibility, assured Mr. D. T. Rao in the course of his speech.

EVOLUTION OF FASCISM

(Continued from page 6.)

ist used to infest the doorstep of the late Mr. Vithalbhbhai Patel, when he was in a position of influence if not of power; and remember the frozen shoulder that same entrepreneur showed to the same stalwart of the Nationalist ranks, when he was languishing in illness and exile in Europe, will appreciate the celerity with which such metamorphosis takes place, and also understand the motive forces inspiring and dictating such conduct. When the Congress decided to contest elections to the Indian Legislative Assembly, such gems of the new Indian plutocracy would not only not accept the Congress label, however much they might profess Congress sympathies; they would, in their electioneering, make no secret of the Congress tendencies to expropriate the moneyed classes, or at least to curb the Capitalist absolutism. In proportion as these classes gain consciousness and strength, they would work against that strong Nationalism, which might be the undoing of their own ascendancy.

The territorial aristocracy and hereditory principalities make a third factor against the birth of Fascism in India to-day. Temperamentally, these are all elements favouring Fascism in other lands. But the situation of India is so unique; her politico-economic conditions so peculiar and complicated, that neither the Princes nor the landlords, neither the bankers nor the industrialists could be expected for ever to encourage a strong Nationalism, on democratic lines, which might easily be used against their own interests as a class.

(To Be Continued.)

Sjt. Bidkar, Potadar and other two Congress workers of Baglan Taluka have been convicted to pay a fine of Rs. 5 each or 8 days' simple imprisonment in the case for distributing hand-bills, without the full name of the publisher on it, announcing a public meeting at Nampur.

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WIDESPREAD RAIN IN NORTHEAST INDIA

Bay Depression Goes To Bihar And Causes Heavy Fall

POONA, Sept. 22.

Bay depression, which crossed the Bengal coast and is now over Bihar, caused widespread rain in North-east India with locally heavy falls in Bihar. There has also been nearly general rain in lower Burma. Local rain in East Central India and Central Provinces with a few falls in Upper Burma, East United Provinces, West Central India and East Rajputana.

The chief amounts of rainfall in inches are:—Naya Dumka 11 inches, Allahabad and Purnea 3 each, Balasore, Hazaribagh, Gaya, Dinajpur, Raipur and Darjeeling 2 each, Amherst, Diamond Island, Gwa, Jalpaiguri Berhampore and Cherrapunji 1 and ½ each, Mergui, Patna, Hoshangabad, Akyab and Victoria point 1 each.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in South Bengal and Orissa, decrease but continue widespread in Chota Nagpur and Bihar and increase in North Bengal and Assam.

Heavy rainfall warning: Locally heavy rain will occur in Submontane districts of Assam, Bengal and Bihar during the next 24 hours.—A. P.

RAILWAYS STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE

Grant For Advance Allotment For Imported Stores

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

The Standing Finance Committee of Railways met to-day under the chairmanship of Mr. P. R. Rau, Financial Commissioner. Members present included Mr. Giri, Sardar Sant Singh, Mr. Ghaznavi and Pt. Nilkanth Das.

It is understood that the memorandum on the system of advance allotment for purchase of stores was discussed. It appears the Railway Board places orders for stores abroad in anticipation of the sanction of the Assembly but the system is objected to by the Public Accounts Committee.

After discussion the Committee agreed to grant half a crore of advance allotment for imported stores whether purchased directly through the Director-General of Stores or ordered in India under the rupee tender system. The railway has asked for 2 1/2 crores for all imported and indigenous stores purchased but the Committee felt that advance be sanctioned only for imported stores.

Further the Committee agreed to provision of the reserved inspection carriage by Burma Railways.—United Press.

ADHIKARI BROTHERS' HOUSE SEARCHED

Special C. I. D. Officer Deputed To Bijapur

(From A Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, (By Mail).

Early in the morning yesterday under a search warrant issued by the Governor-in-Council under Section 12 of the Emergency Powers Act, the Adhikari Brothers, residence, was searched by a specially deputed C.I.D. Officer with the help of local police.

Their personal search was first made and then every nook and corner of their two rooms were minutely examined. The search lasted for more than three hours. Nothing incriminating was found.

Afterwards the Mahalaxmi Oil Factory was searched and the Adhikari Brothers were taken there. The office room and laboratory where Dr. Adhikari works were thoroughly searched for an hour. Sample packets and office files were examined by the police. Nothing was found and no arrest was made.

TRIVANDRUM, Sept. 21.

It is understood that the Yuvarani of Mysore has accepted the presidentship of the forthcoming session of the All India Womens' Conference to be held at Trivandrum in December.

DO YOUR BIT FOR KHADI

And Provide Work To All Who Are Able & Willing To Work

ACHARYA KRIPALANI'S APPEAL

ALLAHABAD, September 21.

Acharya Kripalani has issued the following appeal for celebrating Mahatma's birthday:—

"Gifts to the poor have ever formed part of any private or public celebration in India. They are enjoined by custom and by the various Eastern religions. Usually such gifts take the form of food and clothing. Under modern conditions the old charity fails to bring cheer to the poor and prosperity to the nation. Yet Daridra Narayan has got to be served.

The charity that the East and the West recognises to-day as the best and the most fruitful is that labour be provided to all who are able and willing to work. This labour is most extensively supplied by the Charkha, and by the village industries. The new mode of charity neither degrades the poor nor does it add to the vanity of the rich. It provided useful and health-giving work.

We have been paying our humble tribute of admiration to our great leader, Mahatmaji, on the auspicious occasion of his birthday, ever since 1920, by buying and hawking Khadi which stands for the service of dumb starving millions of our land. To Khadi has been added the village industries. I have no doubt that on this Bapu's 66th birthday, we shall, as usual, do our bit for Khadi and patronise the products of our sisters and brothers living in the villages whose unceasing toil provides us with all that we possess to-day.—United Press.

MIRACLE OF KAHDI

Gives Work To Men And Women Alike

In the cities Khadi gives to the wearer cloth which has artistic beauty, because each thread of it has a living throbbing personality woven into it. It is not the product of a dead machine. A much greater gift which it gives to the Khadi wearer in the city is a high sense of self-respect. In the heat and hurry of city life, there is peace within at the thought of some help given to those who need it.

In the villages bountiful Khadi gives work to the workless of both sexes—the women spinners and the men weavers. Khadi teaches self-reliance to the poor, and adds a little to their scanty income.

GANDHI SEVA SENA.

KHADI EXHIBITION AT MEERUT

To Remain Open For Week: Leaders Invited

MEERUT, September 21.

Preparations for holding the Students' Khadi League Exhibition from October 14 to October 20 are proceeding vigorously.

Erection of stalls has been undertake. It is arranged to have electric light in the stalls. The rent per stall is fixed at Rs. 8 only. A good number of stalls have already been booked.

For the opening ceremony of the Exhibition and delivering special lectures on Khadi and Swadeshi, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Pundit Malaviya have been invited.—United Press.

JUBBULPORE TO PUSH ON KHADI SALES

JUBBULPORE, September 21.

Under the auspices of the local Congress Committee arrangements are afoot to celebrate the ensuing Gandhi Week commencing from September 24 to October 2, by hawking Khaddar every day in different localities of the town.

The organisers of the Gandhi Ashram Khaddar Bhandar too, in order to popularise the sale of Khadi, have adopted a novel method of issuing the "Khadi Hundis" and selling them to the intending purchasers in advance. This method is expected to yield a better and bigger sale of Khaddar this year.

The members of the rival group of public workers since the decision of the All-India Congress Committee in their case, which was unfortunately against their expectation, have decided to remain neutral and not to participate in the sale of hawking of Khadi.—United Press.

Viramgam Citizens Take Up Question Of Sanitation

In pursuance of the resolution of the Praja-Mandal Viramgam a public meeting of the citizens was convened on September 19

Mr. Purshottamdas Parikh, a prominent worker and member of the District Local Board, Ahmedabad presided.

Mr. Chhotalal C. Bhatt of the local bar addressed the huge gathering bringing to their notice the Municipal agenda for Sept. 20, and requested the public to attend the General Board. He also exhorted them to take keen interest in the affairs of their own Municipality.

Our Hyderabad Letter

MANY JOURNALS CEASE PUBLICATION

City Police Administration Report

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Dn), (By Mail).

The Hyderabad City Police Administration Report for the year 1932 33 issued after a long delay states that during the period under report the communal atmosphere was quiet and the Hindus and Muslims as usual celebrated their religious festivities maintaining harmony and peace.

During the year under report not a single new newspaper was published whereas four weeklies and nine journals ceased publication.

Out of 74 printing presses 14 were closed.

PROGRESS OF DRAINAGE.

The Administration Report of the Drainage Department for 1343 Fasli shows that few original works were carried out. 74,100 feet of sewers and 415 manholes were constructed in different districts. 45 latrines and pumps were also completed and handed over to the City Municipality.

It appears from the report that all the interceptors, main branches and important sub-branches have been completed. All the districts have been declared open for house connections, and 161 houses were connected during the year under review.

ALL-INDIA HARIJAN DAY

Hyderabad Sangh's Plans For Celebrations

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Sept. 18.

In accordance with the Executive Committee of the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh's resolution that 24th September be celebrated as Harijan Day both by caste Hindus and Harijans, all over the country, the Harijan Sevak Sangh of Hyderabad State which completes its third year at the end of this month has requested the people of the State to celebrate the Day in a befitting manner.

On the morning of the 24th September all the Harijan Sevak Sangh members will visit Harijan 'bastis' and speak to Harijans on the importance of sanitation and eradication of the drink evil.

Processions, Kirtans and Bhajan parties will be organised and public meetings will be held to commemorate the Harijan Day.

Collections for the 'Pani' fund, the special feature of this year's work will be re-started with zeal and vigour.

GANDHI JAYANTI PLANS.

The Hyderabad Congress Committee met on 13th instant at the residence of Mr. Waman Naik. The formation of the District Congress Committee for Hyderabad and the celebration of the Gandhi Week from 24th September to 2nd October are reported to have been the subject of discussion. A list of names of the District Congress Committee members has been, it is understood, submitted for the approval of the President, Rajen Babu. Khadi hawking was decided to be done during the Gandhi Week.

BOMBAY FIRM SUED

Rs. 6758 For Breach Of Contract Awarded

(From Our Correspondent).

SECUNDERABAD, (By Mail).

Dewan Bahadur L. C. Lobo, B.A., B.L., District and Sessions Judge, Secunderabad delivered judgment in an interesting case of breach of contract. The plaintiff, N. Taraporewalla, alleged that the defendants, a firm of contractors having their Head Office in Bombay agreed to sub-let a portion of the masonry work of their contract with the contonment authority for construction of the Secunderabad Cantonment drain near the Nallagutta area.

The defendants started work but contrary to the agreement the defendants prevented the plaintiff's representative from proceeding with the work and gave the work to some other man: the plaintiff claimed B.G. Rs. 2,950 for breach of contract.

The defendants denied that there was any concluding contract, that the order given to the plaintiff was only a tentative one and was given on the understanding that plaintiff would execute the agreement, that the plaintiff failed to execute the agreement and therefore the plaintiff alone had committed a breach.

The learned Judge delivered judgment agreeing with the contentions of the plaintiff and held that there was a concluded contract, and the defendants did commit a breach of the same when they prevented the plaintiff from proceeding with the work. On the question of damages the Judge held that the plaintiff was entitled to recover a sum of B.G. Rs. 6,758 and gave a decree for the above said sum and costs.

Our Baroda Letter

DIAMOND JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS

State Assembly To Present Address

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, Sept. 18.

The State Legislative Assembly has decided to present an address to His Higaness the Maharaja Saheb on the occasion of Diamond Jubilee celebrations of his rule. A garden party will also be given by the members.

The Thakore Mandal has decided to give a garden party and to present an address to His Highness at the time of the Diamond Jubilee celebrations.

The Harijans of Baroda State met recently and decided to celebrate the auspicious occasion in a befitting manner. A representative Committee was appointed for celebrating the Diamond Jubilee Week. The programme includes (1) presenting an address to His Highness, (2) to form a procession on the day, (3) to illuminate Harijan localities, etc., etc. A fund is being collected for the purpose.

A local paper announces the collection of about Rs. 25,000 beginning with Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar's contribution of Rs. 5,000 for the Diamond Jubilee Fund.

DR. SUMANT MEHTA'S TOUR.

Dr. Sumant Mehta will tour different parts of Mehsana district during the next week. On 27th and 28th September he will accompany Sjt. Amritlal Thakkar to enable Thakkar Bapa to know the position of Thakardas, a backward community of the district.

'HARIJAN UPLIFT LEAGUE'.

Mr. Maganbhai Shakerbhai Patel and other leaders of Bhadran taluka have issued an appeal to the people to improve the condition of Harijans. There is a scheme to start "Harijan Uplift League" in the taluka and a constructive scheme is under consideration to improve the social and economic conditions of the Harijans.

JAP CLOTH IMPORTS IN BHAVNAGAR

Merchants' Protest Against State's Penal Order

(From A Correspondent).

BHAWNAGAR, (By Mail).

The Bhavnagar Cloth Merchants' Association have sent a Petition to the Agent to the Governor-General in Western India against an order of the Bhavnagar State framed on a resolution passed by the State Council. The order runs as follows:—

This State has laid a frontier line on its extremities to recover Customs' duty according to the Schedule of British Indian Tariff Act on those goods which enter the premises of this State by land, and which have been transhipped at other ports of Kathiawar.

Still some persons in British India pass such rumours that Japanese goods such as Tafeto and Boski are entered into the premises of this State after paying less customs' duty at other ports of Kathiawar.

In order that there may not be even shadow of a false doubt for ports of this State, it is hereby resolved that:—

(1) Within one week from the publication of this Notification, merchants who possess such goods should produce a list before the Chief Customs Officer in Bhavnagar and before the Vahivatdars in Districts with verification of its truth.

Failing to produce, those goods will be liable to be confiscated to the State.

(2) Goods in the list should be sold away before 30th September 1935 and meanwhile no new such goods should be imputed and after 1st October 1935 onwards merchants are prohibited to bring or possess such goods for trade purposes.

(3) Inspite of this, if goods are brought and possessed, they will be liable to be attached by the Customs Department and the wrong-doers will be liable to be fined to the extent of Rs. 1000.

Stating their objections to this order the Association point out that legislation has been passed all of a sudden and has fallen on the cloth merchants of the whole State like a thunderbolt from the sky and that it does not represent public opinion of the State, as it has been passed without the least consultation with those who are solely affected by it.

Admitting for argument's sake that some people smuggle any of the said goods it is contrary to the policy of natural justice and equity that the whole class of cloth merchants as such should be penalised for the so-called illegal acts of a few. The proper way for the State was to stop smuggling by still more strengthening the cordon or by punishing the smugglers.

The legislation is defective in so far as it does not provide for the contingency as to what is to be done by merchants who cannot sell their goods in the prescribed time-limit which is very very short? Will the State guarantee that the remaining stock will be purchased by the State itself at the current market price?

The Association therefore appeal to the agent to repeal the measure.

Our Malabar Letter

DARBAR AT CALICUT

Collector Deplores Opposition To Drainage Scheme

(From Our Correspondent).

CALICUT, (By Mail).

Mr. A. R. MacEwen, I.C.S., Collector of Malabar, held a Darbar at the Town Hall on Thursday evening for the presentation of Sanads and insignia awarded in New Year and Birthday Honours.

The Collector in his speech regretted the opposition of a section of public to the proposal of the Municipal Council to levy a small tax for financing the scheme of drainage and water supply. Since the opposition did no good to anyone and the measure proposed was an obvious necessity he hoped that the opposition would cease.

The Collector also referred to the lack of honorary public workers in Malabar.

SRI NARAYANA GURU DAY

There was a large gathering in the Paran Square, Calicut, on last Thursday evening to take part in the celebration of Sri Narayana Guru Day in memory of the late Narayana Guru Swami, the spiritual head of the Thiyya community. Dr. V. I. Raman presided over the meeting held in this connection. The president in his speech said that they had much to learn from Sri Narayana Guru in the purity of life and steady and persevering work to create brotherhood among the people and to put down the various social and religious injustices.

SUPFORT TO INTER-CASTE MARRIAGE BILL

At a public meeting held at Tellicherry under the presidency of Mr. K. T. Chandu Nambiar, Advocate, resolutions were passed supporting the Hindu Inter-Caste Marriage Bill to be introduced in the Legislative Assembly by Dr. Bhagavandas.

ANTI-MOSQUITO CAMPAIGN

The Tellicherry Municipal Council at its last meeting considered the question of inaugurating an anti-mosquito campaign in the town. The Director of Public Health had written to the Council agreeing to make the necessary investigations and suggest remedial measures, provided the Council would set apart Rs. 1,000 for preliminary measures. The Council sanctioned the amount and resolved to request the Director to take necessary steps.

Maintenance Of Communal Harmony

Additional Powers For Hyderabad Police Chief

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 21.

H. E. H. the Nizam recently gave his assent to new rules which confer additional powers on the Commissioner of City Police, Hyderabad, particularly with a view to ensuring communal harmony.

It is laid down that when the Commissioner considers that any gathering or procession is likely to cause disturbance to public peace, he may prohibit it for a period not exceeding one week; and in case the prohibition is to exceed that period, it is obligatory on him to secure the sanction of the Home Secretary.

To prevent disturbance to public peace or danger to public safety, the Police Commissioner may direct any person or gathering of persons to refrain from collecting arms at any place, or from using pictures or advertisements that may cause annoyance to the followers of other religions or from collecting stones, etc. He is empowered to prohibit any person from entering any public place, when he has reasons to believe that such entering may cause a public disturbance. He may further direct any person or a gathering of persons to remain in a particular place, on such condition, as may appear to him expedient, and he may also ask such a person or gathering to vacate that place, and he may, if he apprehends a riot or a disturbance, take possession of such a place.

The Commissioner may issue all necessary orders in connection with religious functions that may be held, and, if he apprehends any trouble in the celebration, he may issue rules subject to the existing laws and the prevalent customs.—United Press.

HAVOC OF RAINS AND LIGHTNING

Nine Killed In Gwalior State In Week

GWALIOR, September 21.

Due to heavy rains and thunderstorm, nine persons are reported to have been killed during the week-end in various places of the State.

It appears from the account that three persons while ploughing their fields were struck with lightning and killed. Similarly three persons while sheltering themselves from heavy showers by sitting under a big "neem" tree were killed by lightning which struck the tree. The remaining three were caught by rains when they were coming back to their homes and were killed by lightning.—United Press.

HELP SARVAJANIK A. V. SCHOOL, KATARGAM

Mr. Manibhai D. Desai, Secretary of S. A. V. School Katargam, in an appeal for funds writes:—This school was started in the year 1918 and it is teaching upto Standard IV. It is permanently registered for Grant upto Standard III and the IV Standard recognised by the Government Department. It has a Permanent Fund of Rs. 6,000.

At present it is housed in the premises of the Anavil Dharmashala donated by the late Mr. Bhulabhai Kuverji of Katargam, free of rent and an extension of 2 rooms is immediately needed.

The Local Advisory Committee has started a Building Fund and Rs. 450 are already deposited. I entreat the inhabitants of Surat District and particularly of Katargam proper to rise to the situation, and help their native-place by giving as much help as they can in the noble cause of Education. A name on the room will be placed of any Philanthrophist who would be kind enough to donate an amount of Rs. 1,000.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL TEACHERS' PLIGHT

School Board Resolution Of Scale Of Salaries

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Saturday.

The Educational Minister came in for severe criticisms at yesterday's Board meeting when the question of the salaries of the Municipal teachers came up for discussion.

Dr. F. A. Dias, the president, occupied the chair.

Mr. R. S. Bulsara, chairman of the School Board, moved that this Board recommends to Government that in view of the hardship and loss that will be caused to the teachers owing to the application of Government scales as per G. R. E.D. No. S-72(77) the Government be requested to permit the Municipality to continue in the case of Teachers employed before 1-2-33 the same pay with allowances and the excess between the old pay and that fixed by Government be treated as personal allowance on the understanding that the Municipality shall claim grant only according to the scales sanctioned by Government.

In moving the resolution Mr. Bulsara stressed the sad plight of the teachers who had petitioned the Minister of Education to no avail and appealed to the House for sympathy. Messrs Conceicao and J. K. Mehta, supported the resolution.

Rao Bahadur Pradhan further supporting deplored the attitude of the Government towards a department that was a nation-building one. Quoting the case of Civil Service men he stated that these were assured of their regular increase in salaries whereas the poor teachers were given short shrift by lowering their scale of pay.

Dr. Dias in putting the resolution to vote explained that it was essential to obtain Government's sanction before payment could be made else they would be personally liable.

The resolution was then carried.

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Whole Purpose Of Measure Is To Muzzle Press

DESHMUKH SHATTERS CRAIK'S ARGUMENTS ON CRIMINAL LAW BILL

"Terrorism is restricted only to two provinces and hence, like a local disease, it should be fought by local remedies and not by general quack measures.

"Communism arises out of the problem of haves and have-nots and the only way to check its advance is by ameliorating the people.

"The measure is solely meant to muzzle the Press because it is through the printed word that a nation sallies forth into right from darkness."

So said Dr. Deshmukh in the course of a vigorous attack on the Criminal Law Amendment Bill recently in the Legislative Assembly.

Following are some extracts from his speech:—

Dr. Deshmukh said that it was indeed a misnomer to call the measure a law and that it must be called a lawless law. It took away the right of appeal. It subordinated the powers of the legislature and of the judiciary to those of the executive, and what is more, it handed over powers to the magistracy which are not given even in ordinary cases.

Referring to picketing the doctor ridiculed the explanation in section 7 and asked the Government to declare openly that they wanted to abolish picketing altogether.

Dr. Deshmukh proceeded: "We were also told yesterday that so far as the liberty in this country is concerned, we are very much better off and we were given instances of Russia and Italy. Now, if you take the case of Russia and Italy, then what are the Governments there? Do they pretend that they are democratic governments? They say downright they are dictatorial governments. If you are prepared to do that, I will agree with you. But so long as you do not do that, then I say there is such a thing as 'noblesse oblige.' If you pride yourself on your parliamentary institutions and if you pride yourself that you are going to rule your vast Empire by means of parliamentary institutions, then I say that in your own interests do not give us instances from these dictatorial countries. It will not help you.

FARCE OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT.

But, then, you should not have these farces of parliamentary government such as, Round Table Conferences, Joint Parliamentary Committee reports, White Papers and Parliamentary Acts. Wind up all that and say that we want to establish a miniature Mussolini in every district and a Hitler at the centre and we want to rule like a dictatorial and despotic government. But till such time as you do not do that, then it is either hypocrisy or you want to concentrate all your power into the hands of the executive.

Referring to the proportion of prosecutions of newspapers which was something like 1 to 180, Dr. Deshmukh said:

"The population of this country is 350 millions. Now, how many terrorist outrages have taken place? I take it that there are about 300. It works out to about one in a million. Does my Hon. friend want me to wait till the proportion comes down to 1 to 180? Does he mean to say that until that time terrorism is exercised very mildly in this country and therefore nothing should be done? I repeat again that where human values are concerned, it is not the statistics which help us but it is the principle of the thing which is important."

OBJECT OF THIS ACT.

"I tell you what is the whole idea behind this measure. You want to attack the press, that is the whole objective behind this game (Hear, hear). You are not going to tell me that you, who fought perhaps some of the bravest nations on the face of this earth that you are frightened by 100 or 200 terrorists and that you cannot take care of them. I will not believe it. I say that in every measure that you propound there is something quite different behind it. We are no more children in this country to take your measures at their face value. Your facade is quite different; there is something inside the house which is entirely different."

TERRORISM.

Referring to terrorism he said: "You have only to look at the traditions and culture of India to realise that terrorism is something that is very foreign to the people of this country. At its worse days, where was terrorism. On the other side of the Ganges, in Southern India and in the Central India, where were the cases of terrorism? There were none. Terrorism was localised to two provinces, that is the Punjab and Bengal or the north of India. It is merely commonsense that when a vast country like this is practically free from terrorism and when only in a few provinces it is localised, then what a good physician or a good doctor will do? How will he diagnose? Will he condemn the whole country or will he be right in saying that this is a local disease and therefore when a treatment is to be undertaken it is to be entirely local.

"Will you penalise the whole country by having a general measure like this? I say that for a local complaint you can certainly by all means have a local remedy. And you cannot deny that you have plenty of weapons in your armoury. And I do not know why so much fuss is being made about the future constitution coming and trying to see that the future ministers may be left in comparative peace."

Dr. Deshmukh characterised Government's claim for the measure that it is meant for the safe inauguration of the Reforms as an insult to Indians who were to be the future ministers.

COMMUNISM.

Dr. Deshmukh proceeded:

"After all is said and done, in spite of the lurid picture that was drawn before our eyes so that our hairs may stand on end that there will be armed revolution and the fabric of the society will be destroyed, I say here again I am not frightened at all. Can you prevent the principles of Communism coming into this country? You go round to all the booksellers and their shelves are full of Russian history and the principles of Communism. They are not written in Russian, if you please, but by your own English authors. And they are not revolutionary authors but men like Bertrand Russell and H. G. Wells and others. You will find libraries full of this Russian literature. Therefore so far as the principles of Communism are concerned you cannot absolutely prevent them; you cannot prevent the intercourse of nations in these days much as any tyrant would like to do. It is impossible, the times are not with them.

"What is going to happen after the decision in the Calcutta High Court the other day? For mere designing or planning you cannot put a man in prison. I suppose there again the Government of India will say: "we cannot bring these culprits to book and therefore let us have new legislation, which will take away the power of the High Court and put it in the hands of the District Magistrate as has been done in the case of the press in this very act. I take it that that is going to be the next step under this democratic parliamentary government."

"I say that this Communism in India as everywhere else is nothing but a struggle between the haves and the have-nots; and if the have-nots have not got sufficient to feed themselves and if they are starved and if they have to go and live their lives in misery, then call it Communism or call it Bolshevism or call it capitalism and labour trouble—you are going to have trouble; and if it has developed further into the so-called Communism I say that the genesis is entirely there, because to my mind when they went on strike it was not so entirely unreasonable."

"I say if you want to prevent Communism or Bolshevism coming in, it will not be by throttling the press; it will not be by repressive measures; but it will be by improving the industries of this country."

Dr. Deshmukh said that irrespective of all considerations of profit, all vital industries must be started in this country.

EUROPEANS, MOST COMMUNAL.

Referring to communalism which the Home Member held as a big point for the measure Dr. Deshmukh said:—

"Communalism can be of two kinds. One is what I might say the intellectual communalism, and the other one may be the lower type—what may be called the rowdy type. Let me dispose of this intellectual communalism or the higher type of communalism that unfortunately has been created in this country. If it exists to-day, who is the worst offender in this respect? I am afraid Mr. Morgan's group and European community in this country is perhaps more responsible for it than any other of the indigenous communities in this country. It is not merely Mr. Morgan's community that is responsible for this, but there is the other party, that is, the Government of India. What is the meaning of this fancy franchise? What is the meaning of all kinds of different compartments into which the constitution has been divided? What is the meaning of the overwhelming number of seats in the Bengal Legislative Council which has been given to the European community, out of all proportion? What is the meaning of your reserving all the highly paid services in the Army, Navy and other branches exclusively for Europeans? Communalism does not mean merely going for each other in a rowdy manner, communalism also means grabbing everything for one's community, and I make bold to say that perhaps in this respect no other community can be charged to the same extent with communalism as the European community."

Regarding communal riots, he said that the Press had nothing to do with them and communal riots occurred even when the emergency law was in force.

MUZZLING THE PRESS.

Dr. Deshmukh continued:—

The duty of an administrator is not to suggest like a quack, one remedy for all diseases. That indeed is not the duty of a good physician; he should see that each disease is treated on its merits, but the quack prescribes a common remedy for all diseases. The whole objective of this bill has been, whatever appearance it may have to muzzle the press and our European administrators are not doing this for nothing.

"It was on account of presses and the printing machines which came into existence in Europe that Europe was pulled out of its dark ages. It was on account of the printed word that the superstition which existed before was made to disappear, it was the printed copy of the Bible that made all the superstition disappear, and, sir, I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that the object of this bill is to muzzle the printing press and the printed word. If they had the choice, they will muzzle even the spoken word."

Dr. Deshmukh concluded:

"We think that the press is absolutely necessary for the requirements of our people and that is why we are opposing these provisions so strongly. If the Hon. the Home Member does not take away all the individual restrictions I would consider it as of little importance; if he likes to keep those restrictions, I would not care. But what I do care is that press being the means of educating and elevating our people, let there be no restrictions on that press. We have been exhorted, times without number, by speakers on that side that we must take the full sense of our responsibility. Sir, we are prepared to take that full sense of responsibility but that responsibility we feel is the education and elevation of our people, the uplift of our people, so that they may not be serfs and slaves but proper subjects, so that they will claim their just rights and what is more maintain them against a bureaucracy limitless in power. Sir, that is our object and that is the responsibility which we have undertaken and will undertake, and in the name of that responsibility, we will not accept this Bill."

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON POLICE CONSTABLE

Kurla Appeal Dismissed

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Sept. 21.

Judgment was delivered yesterday by Mr. M. A. Bhave, the Sessions Judge of Thana, in the appeal preferred by Vishram Ganu and Ganapat Dhondu against the order of their conviction on a charge of assaulting a police constable on duty and sentence of three months' hard labour passed by Mr. R. W. Potnis, the Resident Magistrate at Kurla, on July 6. last.

The prosecution case was that Sitaram Vishram, a police constable, was on duty at the old Kurla naka on the night of April 12 last. Mr. Nachane, a clerk in the Resident Magistrate's office, came to him at about 10-30 p.m. and informed him that three-four persons, who were drunk, were shouting, disturbing peace and uttering foul language on the public road in front of his house. When the police constable tried to apprehend the first accused for taking further action against him, the latter gave the constable a push and the second accused snatched the baton from his belt. The policeman was then belaboured by the accused with fists and blows.

When the constable was pushed down the ditch, he raised an alarm on hearing which Abdul Gaful and his two companions came to his rescue. Thereafter the three accused bolted with the baton. The constable was removed in a passing victoria to the public dispensary, where his six injuries were dressed. He then went to the police station and lodged a complaint. The two accused were arrested. The third accused, who was absconding, surrendered before the Court on May 2.

The Magistrate convicted the first two accused, and bound over the third.

The Sessions Judge upheld the lower court's order and dismissed the appeal.

Mr. Abdul Latif Ibrahim Faquih, newly elected President of the Bhiwandi Municipality.

Suit For Dissolution Of Marriage

(From Our Correspondent.)
SECUNDERABAD (By Mail).

Dewan Bahadur P. C. Lobo, District and Sessions Judge, Secunderabad, heard on 16th instant, a petition by Mrs. A. V. T. Skinner, praying for the dissolution of her marriage with her husband Owen Fredrick Skinner.

The petitioner examined herself and other witnesses to prove the charges of desertion, cruelty, and adultery against her husband. She deposed that they were married at Secunderabad on 15th Feb., 1928, and that they lived as husband and wife for some time after marriage when the two children were born. The respondent had not supplied the petitioner with money or maintained her from 1929. He abandoned her in January, 1930, and has not lived with the petitioner since then. Mrs. Skinner further deposed that in June 1928, soon after the marriage, the respondent threatened to stab her with an open knife and thereafter damaged her things.

The petitioner had further charged the respondent with diverse acts of illicit relation with one Mrs. Turner at Lallagudda and other places. The petitioner has since then living with her mother for some time and at the time of the petition was a schoolmistress drawing a salary of Rs. 60 per month.

The petitioner had impleaded the alleged adulteress as a respondent and the question arose whether she could be impleaded as a party under the provisions of the Indian Divorce Act.

Mr. Tripp, Counsel for the petitioner, contended that her name should be removed from the record as under the Indian Act the alleged adulteress could not intervene at this stage, and relied on a decision reported in the "Illustrated Law Journal."

The case is proceeding.

Moulvi Izharul Saddique Acquitted

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 21.

Moulvi Izharul Saddique, a prominent Zemindar and Honarary Magistrate of Mala, in Damoh district, C. P. who was prosecuted under section 82 of the Indian Registration Act, on the charge of getting the thumb impression on a registration deed by another man than the real one, has after a protracted trial, been acquitted by Mr. V. B. Joshi, Magistrate, First Class, Jubbulpore.

The case against the accused, according to the prosecution, was that the relation between the Moulvi and his wife, Mst. Afzal Zamain Begum, whom he married in 1934, and when he had presented with a 'Meher' (gift) of landed property, worth about Rs. 1,25,000, became strained and in order to get rid of her drafted a relinquishment deed on behalf of his wife, in which, it was stated that she was presenting the whole of her estate to her husband voluntarily and got it registered in the office of the Sub-Registrar at Damoh, on May 11, 1919, by producing another woman other than his wife, and getting her thumb impression on the registration deed.

The Moulvi was arrested during the early part of last year, and was released on bail. His case was transferred from Damoh to Jubbulpore, and the court, observing that the prosecution has failed in establishing the case against the accused and his two other colleagues, found them not guilty, and ordered for their acquittal. The case, due to the social status of the Moulvi, had created considerable interest in the locality. The accused was defended by Mr. M. K. Golwalker, Advocate, Jubbulpore.—United Press.

Syed Mohammed Hadi Ali, a young Muslim of Jubbulpore, who was prosecuted by the local police, on a charge of alleged outraging the modesty of a young Anglo-Indian girl, on the evening of June 26 last, by touching her person, has been acquitted by the Magistrate who held that the case was launched only with a view to vex the accused.

GODHRA WELCOMES WEIGHTS AND MEASURES BILL

But Poona Conference Urged To Seek Further Amends

(From A Correspondent).
GODHRA, Sept. 22.

While the amending bill proposed by the Government for the Weights and Measures Act is welcomed by the merchants here they regret that several other inevitably necessary amendments in the Act and the Rules are not included in it. To seek those amendments the Poona Merchants Conference must make every effort is the opinion of Godhra Vyapari Mandal, a delegation of which reaches Bombay on Monday morning and while at Bombay proposes to persuade Bombay businessmen to take more interest in the Conference and make it a success.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF MINOR GIRL

Accused Sentenced To 9 Months' R. I. And Rs. 50 Fine

(From Our Correspondent.)
KURLA, Sept. 21.

The story of how a 13-year-old married girl was enticed away by a close acquaintance of her father from Kurla to Bombay was told in the court of Mr. R. W. Potnis, the Resident Magistrate at Kurla, who convicted Nama Janu Dhangar on a charge of kidnapping a minor girl, and sentenced him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default three months' additional imprisonment in view of the serious nature of the offence.

The Magistrate found Pandhari Kondiba and Sakharam Balu not guilty of the charge of kidnapping and abetment respectively and acquitted the two co-accused.

Mr. N. V. Gokhale, police prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. P. P. Tamhane for the defence.

The prosecution case was that the complainant and the three accused were in the employ of Mr. Ramchandra Savalaram, a dealer in goats and sheep, at Kurla. On June 17 last the second accused had gone to the complainant's house in the morning to tell him that wages will be paid that day. He dined with the complainant. Bhagi, the 13-year-old married daughter of the complainant, went towards Swadeshi Mills to hand over tiffin to an operative as usual. She was taken to Sion by the first accused and then they went to the house of the second accused at Dadar. The parents traced her at Tardeo the next morning.

Raising Price Of Indian Cotton

Problems Of Watering And Damping Require Consideration

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a thing of great satisfaction to the cotton trade that the Government of Bombay and the Indian Central Cotton Committee have been taking such keen interest in improving the quality of the Indian cotton in growing and also in marketing this important commodity. This is being done solely with a view to increase the earnings of farmers and also to better the reputation of Indian cotton in export markets, outside India.

These matters have been referred to in the recent speeches delivered by the Governor of Bombay and the President of the Indian Central Cotton Committee at its annual session recently held in Bombay.

One of the important measures to be put into the form of a Bill is the licensing of Gins and Presses with a view to prevent the mixing of the low quality cotton with the higher quality by unscrupulous merchants or the ginners in the up-country cotton markets.

WATERING OF COTTON.

While this measure will no doubt increase the prestige of Indian cotton by giving to the consumer the right quality, there is another thing which ruins the spinning quality of cotton and it is the watering of cotton in the cotton Gin Houses and damping in Press houses.

On account of the watering of cotton, the body of the cotton fibres is affected materially both in strength and classification as the time passes. Consequently, consumers not only neglect to buy watered cotton after a time, and if at all they buy they pay ruinously low prices.

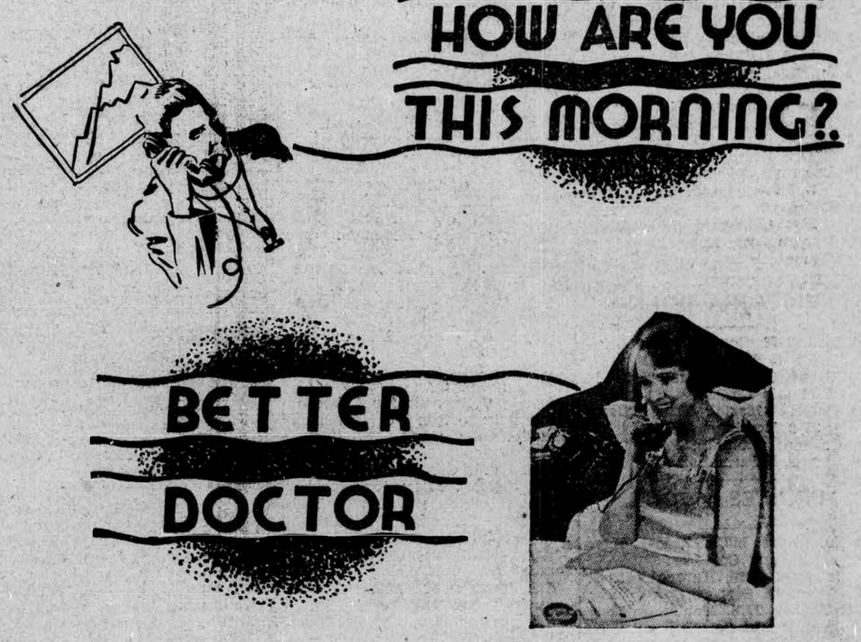
Unfortunately no reference to this question has been made in the speeches of either the Governor or that of the President of I. C. C.

On account of the quick deterioration of the quality of cotton, investors are fighting of putting their money freely with confidence in cotton for longer periods. The result of such a position is that the rich speculators and large operators do not fail to take advantage of the weak holding power of the actual cotton holders both in Bombay and up-country markets and it is the experience of the cotton trade in Bombay that in such circumstances havoc is wrought on the future delivery contracts, and artificial positions are created in different periods, seriously damaging the confidence of the investors and holders of ready cotton bales. It is, therefore, suggested that unless and until the action of watering of cotton is rendered a penal offence, it will hang on the prices of cotton as a millstone.

THE MUKADAMS

I also take this opportunity to inform the cotton trade, the East India Cotton Association and Government concerned that there exists a community of people called Cotton Mucadams who had the biggest share in financing, forwarding and marketing of the cotton in the Bombay Cotton Market. It is not my intention to write at length at this stage about the important role played by this community and its present position in the general organisation of the cotton business except that this very important section of the cotton trade organisation is not only ignored but is being put down by studied opposition by the East India Cotton Association. No doubt the dormant and careless attitude of the Muccadams Association is also responsible for the present state of affairs. I only want the Muccadams' Association to wake up soon and the East India Cotton Association to cast just a careful glance to this new awakening.—Yours, etc.,

KARSANDAS JETHABHAI.



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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS
Bombay, September 21.

S.S. Karanja, Captain F Hannaford, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Arrived from Durban via Scychelles.

S.S. Vasna, Captain J Rowe, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Arrived from Busrah via Karachi.

S.S. Naldera, Captain E F Hannan, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Arrived from Kobe via Colombo.

DEPARTURES
Bombay, September 21.

S.S. Barenfels, Captain J. Muller, Agents Lionel Edward, Sailed for Karachi via Coast Ports.

S.S. Islami, Captain H Wheeler, Turner Morrison and Co., Sailed for Jeddah via Karachi.

S.S. Badarpur, Captain P Sharman, Agents Burmah Shell Oil Co., Sailed for Rangoon.

S.S. Tanfield, Captain R R Pattinger, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Sailed for Moulmein.

S.S. Durenda, Captain A A Parkar, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Sailed for London via Aden.

S.S. Jeypore, Captain W L Pope, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Sailed for Kobe via Colombo.

S.S. Conte Verde, Captain G Mauri, Agents Lloyd Triestino and Co., Sailed for Shanghai via Colombo.

S.S. Jalaveera, Captain A Eeatson, Agents Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Sailed for Colombo.

S.S. Jaladuta, Captain H M Williams, Agents Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Sailed for Karachi.

S.S. Birks, Captain E Elingsen, Agents Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Sailed for Rangoon via Calicut.

LOADING
Bombay, September 21.

S.S. Karanjia for African Ports.
S.S. City of Barcelona for Europe Ports via Bhavnagar and Karachi.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, September 21.

1 Yahiko Maru, 3395, Karachi, 24-9, O S Kaisha.
2 Castalia 4171 Liverpool, 26-9 Grahams Tdg. Coy.
3 City of Leicester 1994, Karachi 21-9 J Finlay & Co.
5 Durenda, 4450, London, 21-9 M M and Coy.
7 City of Lyons, 4461, Colombo. 24-9, F F Campbell and Co.
8 Celebes Maru. 4258, Kobe, 22-9, O S Kaisha.
9 Barenfels, 4679, Karachi, 22-9, L Edwards Ltd.
12 Aagtekerk, 4044 Freemantle, 23-9 L Edwards Ltd.
15 Jeypore 3209, Kobe, 21-9 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Birk, 2178, Rangoon, 22-9 Scindia S N Co.
3 Barpeta, 1892, Busra, 25-9, M M and Co.
5 Victoria Marie 882 M'Coast 21-9 Merchant S N Co.
16 Schooner Dolphin, 1120, N F, N F, S Tarmahomed & Co.

PRINCES DOCK

B Tunni, 724 M'Coast, 25-9, Hassum and Co.
B Jaladuta, 3089, Karachi, 22-9, Scindia S N Co.
C|R Tafield, 2776, Moulmein, 21-9, M M and Co.
D|E Jalaveera, 3089, N F, N F Scindia S N Co.
F Islami 3617, Jeddah, 22-9, T Morrison & Co.
G Sophie Marie, 677, M'Coast, N F, Merchant S N Co.
N Alavi, 2161, N F 22-9, T Morrison & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Moldavia, 26-9, P and O S N Co.
Carthage, 26-9, P and O S N Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
City of Leicester 23-9 K Nixon & Co.
FROM JEDDAH.
Jehangir 23-9 T Morrison & Co.
FROM GERMANY
Sonnenfels 26-9 L Edward.
FROM NEW YORK.
City of Lyons 20-9, F F Campbell and Co.
FROM OSLO
Simla 21-9 L Edward.
FROM JAPAN.
Sumatra Maru 23-9, O S Kaisha.
Calcutta Maru 25-9, N Y Kaisha.
Naldera, 20-9 P & O. S N Co.
Kidderpore 26-9 P & O S N Co.
FROM TRIESTE.
Conte Verde, 23-9 L Triestino.
Mon Calieri 25-9 L Triestino.
FROM BASRA
Vasna, 21-9 M M & Co.
Lisbon Maru 20-9 N Y Kaisha.
Baroda, 26-9, M M & Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON
Naldera 21-9, P & O S N Co.
Durenda 25-9 P & O S N Co.
Shrathaird 28-9 P & O S N Co.
FOR SYDNEY
Moldavia 26-9 P & O S N Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Conte Rosso 20-9 L Triestino.
FOR JAPAN.
Tokiwa Maru 21-9, N Y Kaisha.
Calcutta Maru 29-9, N Y Kaisha.
Celebes Maru 18-9, O S Kaisha
FOR BUSRAH
Varela 19-9, M M and Co.
Barpeta 25-9 M M & Co.
Vasna 26-9 M M & Co.
Vita, 30-9, M M and Co.
FOR DURBAN
Karanja 2-10 M M & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S.S.	Tokiwa Maru	18-9-35
,,	Barenfels	18-9-35
,,	Irrawadi	19-9-35
,,	Saraswati	19-9-35
,,	Dayavati	19-9-35
S.S.	City of Leicester,	19-9-35
S.S.	Pres Hayes,	20-9-35
S.S.	Tanfield,	20-9-35
S.S.	Gharinda	20-9-35
S.S.	Barpeta.	21-9-35
S.S.	Bhadravati,	21-9-35
S.S.	Conte Rosso	20-9-35
S.S.	Castalia	20-9-35

EXPORTS
Bombay, September 21

S.S. Wolfsburg for Antwerp:—800 bags kardi seed G Gokalchand; 64 bags mustard seed A Virji and Co.; 100 bales hemp raw T Dawoodbhai and Co.

For Hamburg:—104 drums castor oil A Hargovind and Co.; 23 bags gum T Laxmidas and Co.; 25 bags turmeric A Virji and Co.; 9 cases casings Ad. Meyer; 2100 bags gr. oil cake A K H Sariff; 80 bags gum N Mulji and Co.

For Rotterdam:—200 packets myrabollams K Tricamji and Co.

S.S. Castalia for Glasgow:—9100 bags gr. oil cake A Satar and Co.

For Manchester:—10 bales cotton fly L D Vora; 20 bales cotton twist C Jairam and Co.; 55 bales cotton waste M Narothamdas and Co.

For Liverpool:—50 bales cotton twist waste Ratilal and Co.; 127 nos. cylinders empty; Imperial Chemical Industry; 64 bales wool raw A J Calcuttawalla and Co.; 1774 bags myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co.; 130 bags gram C Jivanlal and Co.; 90 bags fenegrill seed C Jivanlal and Co.; 87 bags kang grain A Virji and Co.; 205 bags wool V Oomerbhoy.

For Barcelona:—25 bales cotton twist waste Eastern Trading Agency.

S.S. City of Barcelona for Liverpool:—1282 bags gr. oil cake H A K Oomerbhoy and Sons; 2368 bags gr. nuts K Devchand and Co; 640 bags gr. oil cake K Devchand and Co.; 1340 bags linseed oil cake K Devchand and Co.

For Antwerp:—1200 tons manganese ore S Syndicate Ltd.; 1650 bags gr. oil cake M Hoosein and Sons; 3780 bags gr. oil cake H Ramji and Co.; 220 bales cotton B Mavji and Co.

S.S. M V Durenda for Antwerp:—220 bales cotton O Suleman and Co.

For Kobe:—503 bales cotton Langley and Co.

S.S. Celebes Maru for Kobe:—355 bales cotton N Fatehally and Co.; 195 bales cotton V Ladha and Co.; 137 bales cotton P Heerji and Co.; 200 bales cotton P Mathradas and Co.

S.S. Jeypore for Hongkonk:—42 bags dry fruits D Mavji and Co.

S.S. Lisban Maru for Osaka:—200 bales cotton N Nagsee and Co.

S.S. Kobe:—1000 bales cotton N Nagsee and Co.; 450 bales cotton G K Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Japan Trading Co.

For Shanghai:—100 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

For Nagasaki:—300 bales cotton N Nagsee and Co.

IMPORTS
Bombay, September 21.

S.S. Bamora, agents M M and Co., from K Khoramghahar:—99 bales skins; 167 bales gum; 427 bags almonds; 25 bales attari; 32 bags raisins; 52 bags poppy seed; 60 bundles wool.

From Bushire:—208 bags almonds; 23 bags poppy seed; 16 bags gum.

From B'Abbas:—759 bags dates; 112 bags almonds; 10 bags pistachis; 28 bags seed; 70 bags raisins; 92 jottas assafoetida.

From Muscat:—56 bundles fish, 162 crts. pomagranate; 3764 bags dates.

From Oramara:—50 bundles mats.

From Karachi:—3000 bags wheat; 363 bags rawa; 50 bags pista; 45 cases cotton goods; 11 cases apricots; 29 bags almonds; 56 bags poppy seed.

From Yokohama:—25 cases fish.

S.S. Behar, agents M M and Co., from Canton:—650 bundles cassia; 100 bundles mattings.

From Hongkong:—305 pkgs. fire crackers; 50 cases elect. goods; 55 bundles evap. milk; 30 cases fish.

From Singapur:—371 bundles batteries; 18 bags b'nuts.

From Penang:—99 slabs tin.

S.S. Maloja, agents M M and Co., from Sydney:—25 cases condensed fruits; 35 bales wool.

From Melbourne:—223 bundles jam; 42 cases deserts; 50 cases dripping; 95 cases condensed fruits; 63 bags peas; 25 cases tallow; 30 cases milk powder; 13 cases cheese.

From Adelaide:—140 cases tallow; 30 nong. motor bodies; 32 cases dried fruits.

From Brisbane:—8 pkgs. butter; 12 cases lard.

From Colombo:—83 . h|chests tea; 100 bags b'nuts.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Silver Very Steady

We have received the following report from Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., London dated Sept. 4:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £193,354,77 on the 28th ultimo, as compared with £193,251,510 on the previous Wednesday.

Conditions in the open market have been quiet. About £1,450,000 of bar gold was dealt with at the daily fixing during the week and was absorbed . general demand at prices ruling at about the gold exchange parities.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on August 26th to mid-day on September 2nd:—

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£ 91,892
Australia	74,204
British India	325,132
Netherlands	160,655
France	105,951
Spain	10,471
Switzerland	11,795
Iraq	4,994
Other countries	8,952
	£ 791,426

EXPORTS.

Sweden	£1,015,619
Netherlands	104,736
France	313,007
Switzerland	64,895
U. S. A.	364,532
Other countries	5,574
	£1,868,273

The s.s. "Corfu" which sailed from Bombay on August 31st carries gold to the value of about £1,050,000 consigned to London.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for July amounted to 61,237 fine ounces, as compared with 59,908 fine ounces for June 1935 and 57,403 fine ounces for July 1934.

SILVER.

The market has been very steady, prices for the first half of the week remaining unchanged at 29d for cash and 28.13/16d for two months delivery; the forward quotation improved slightly to 28.7/8d on the 2nd instant on some speculative enquiry. Resales have been made by speculators, but China sales have been on a smaller scale, whilst the American Treasury was again willing to take cash silver offering at 29d.

Yesterday offerings were very small and a moderate demand from the Indian Bazaars and China caused prices to advance sharply to 29.1/4d for both cash and two months, rises of 1/4d and 3/8d for the respective deliveries as compared with the quotations of the previous day. The American Treasury did not follow the rise and the market proved slightly overstrained at the advance, prices easing to-day to 29.1/8d and 29.1/16d as buyers showed more hesitation.

The market has a steady appearance at the present level, but the tone may continue to be rather quiet for the time being.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on August 26th to mid-day on September 2nd:—

IMPORTS.

British India	£ 21,150
Australia	22,5
Java	4,700
Netherlands	50,425
Belgium	20,152
France	33,011
Soviet Union	53,799
Syria	9,000
Portuguese East Africa	12,597
Japan	3,942
Other countries	2,151
	£213,992

EXPORTS.

U. S. A	£1,515,527
Aden and Dependencies	2,730
Norway	1,174
France	1,751
Italy	1,265
Fiji	1,585
Southern Rhodesia	1,039
Other countries	360
	£1,525,565

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 29th ultimo to the 4th instant was dol 4.97 5/8 and the lowest dol 4.95.

Stocks in Shanghai on the 31st ultimo consisted of about 276,000,000 dollars and 44,600,000 ounces in bar silver showing no cange as compared with the previous week.

Statistics for the month of August:—

BAR SILVER PER OZ. STD.

	Cash delivery
Highest price	30.3/16d.
Lowest price	29d.
Average	29.47d.
	Two months delivery.
Highest price	30.5/16d.
Lowest price	28.9/16d.
Average	29.425d.

BAR GOLD.

	per oz fine.
Highest price	140s/11d.
Lowest price	139s/9.1/2d.
Average	140s/3.06d.

STEADY FEELING IN COTTON ON WAR TALK

Unwieldy Option Position In Local Market

A livelier week ends with values in America 14 points higher, in Liverpool 15 points higher and a Bombay Rs. 1 1/2 higher, state Messrs. Langley and Co.

An official announcement that payments against the 10 cent loan are unlikely to be available before December 1st, owing to the difficulties involved in the methods of distribution, caused freer offerings in the early part of the week It is now disclosed that producers who accept this loan will be required to sign an undertaking to conform to next year's acreage control scheme. We do not doubt that the uncertainties involved in the Supreme Court's consideration, at the end of October, of the appeals against the illegality of the Processing Taxes and the Bankhead Act, have a great deal to do with the delay in the making of payment under the new Loan plan.

Be this as it may, the announcement provides further indication of the firm resolve of the Administration to see that the crop is marketed through normal non-Government channels.

FINE WEATHER.

Recent weather reports from America have been better, fine weather having set in throughout most areas. The crop movement has been accelerated in consequence, but freer offers from the South have been met by an increased trade demand particularly from Japan. Shipments from America have about balanced the daily port receipts, so that the pressure on the futures market has been very light. As the crop movement gathers weight, it seems to us inevitable that this pressure will increase and result in a return to sagging markets.

A steadying effect has been produced during the last few days by renewed war talk, both in America and locally, but this is purely sentimental as in practice such a tragic eventuality could be nothing but extremely destructive. If economic "sanctions" are to be applied to the belligerents, it will be less possible for them to pay for cotton than is the case to-day—and it is almost impossible to-day.

GENEVA DEVELOPMENTS.

We should regard a peaceful settlement at Geneva as much more likely to react favourably on all markets.

In the meantime, there are, once again, ominous financial rumblings among the remnants of the Gold Bloc and gold continues to leave Holland.

Locally, the existence of an unwieldy option position continues to cause wide fluctuations as the march of events swings sentiment either one way or the other. The necessity to turn with the market is one of the "dealers" persistent nightmares, and as entiment has veered sharply, large waves of buying and selling have been witnessed.

The export demand on the whole shows some improvement. An appreciable and sharp advance in the yarn market in Japan has improved the outlook there considerably anda fair business has been booked both in spot cotton in Japan and for new crop shipments.

Europe also has sent a broader enquiry though the poor prices bid have tended to restrict the turnover.

MILL DEMAND.

Local mills have continued their buying of 24s and 24s warp cotton, of which supplies are small, and, in consequence, the basis is somewhat firmer. A big improvement is to be reported in the demand for Africans and other long staples and the basis has advanced appreciably. Fears that an outbreak of war may cut off supplies of Egyptians from this country are largely responsible for the increased interest.

Monsoon developments are quite satisfactory. Signs of clearing weather in most areas give good promise. Latest reports indicate little or no damage from the recent rains.

We strongly favour sales of Broach April/May against purchases of Liverpool or New York—preferably the latter.

Enthusiasm locally runs very high: war is in the air-a vastly increased demand for Indian cotton is visualised! We would sound a note of warning and remind our readers that any interruption of the free movements of commodities would hit India—an essentially exporting country—even harder than most.

JUTES RULE STEADY

Calcutta Share Market Report

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.

Jutes ruled steady throughout the session with small business resulting. In coals limited business with rates continued steady. Teas were unchanged. Miscellaneous section was featureless. Government Securities were steady at decline. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3 per cent new loan, 1951-54, Rs. 97-1; 3½ per cent. Government Paper, Rs. 88-7; 4 per cent loan, 1960-70, Rs. 105-3.

Bank:—Reserve Bank, Rs. 118-4.

Coals:—Amalgamated, Rs. 21; Equitable, Rs. 24-4; New Beerbhoom, Rs. 11-4; New Manbhoom, Rs. 57-12; Sendra, Rs. 10.

Jutes:—Albion ordy., Rs. 211; Anglo-India, Rs. 380; Clive, Rs. 25-6 small lots; Fort William, Rs. 269-8; Gourepore, Rs. 619; Howrah, Rs. 46-6; Kamarhatty, Rs. 464; National, Rs. 21-12 small lot; New Central, Rs. 307; Nuddea, Rs. 43-12; Reliance, Rs. 66; Standard pref., Rs. 126; Soorah pref., Rs. 111.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corpn., Rs. 6-13 ex-div.; Consolidated, Rs. 4-12; Indian Iron and Steel, Rs. 8-5; Indian Cables, Rs. 5-8.

Teas:—Belhachi, Rs. 5; East India, Rs. 9-14; Hansqua, Rs. 9-12; Singell, Rs. 77.—A. P.

CREDIT FACILITIES FOR INDUSTRIES IN U. P.

(Continued from page 3.)

tries having to depend on the middleman financier.

Before giving our proposals we have given a brief history of the United Provinces Arts and Crafts Emporium, the only agency so far at work under Government control and supervision for marketing purposes. We have shown how from its origin in 1915 it has reached its present position. We have drawn attention to the fact that the work done by it, though useful, cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

We have stressed the need for starting a new marketing organization to be called 'The United Provinces Financing and Marketing Company, Limited." It should be on joint stock lines with a capital of Rs. 5 lakhs to be underwritten by the proposed United Provinces Industrial Credit Bank, Limited, without any Government guarantee of dividend. The new institution should take over the present Arts and Crafts Emporium. Government should accept shares in the marketing company against the agreed value of the assets handed over and should continue the subsidy at present paid to the Emporium (slightly enhanced) for five years in the first instance.

We have described in detail the business and management of the Marketing Company. We have shown the necessity of opening offices at various centres and of dealing to existing stores wherever possible and of opening new stores in other places.

Co-operative societies of artisans can help the proposed marketing organization to their mutual advantage. The new organization could supply implements and raw material to artisans through their societies or direct.

The capital of this company has been fixed at a low figure on account of the facilities which will be available for discounting and rediscounting of bills. We have shown how purchasers of United Provinces products will be linked directly with the Reserve Bank through the United Provinces Products Financing and Marketing Company, Limited, and the United Provinces Industrial Credit Bank, Limited.

In the end we have given in detail the various advantages likely to accrue from the establishment of a marketing organization on the lines given in the body of the report.

PROTECTION TO BANKS.

We have drawn attention of Government to the evidence of some witnesses on the probable effect of the recent debt legislation on industrial credit in the provinces. They feel that some kind of protection is necessary for banks and other bona fide credit agencies.

In order to avoid complications under the new debt enactments we have recommended the encouragement of joint stock companies in place of private partnerships. We have also shown other incidental advantages of joint stock enterprise.

Considering the number of joint stock companies in the United Provinces and their subscribed and paidup capital, we have suggested the advisability of establishing a stock exchange at Cawnpore; and have mentioned the advantages which should accrue to the industries of the provinces from such an institution.

We have also referred to the several disadvantages under which the present Industries Department works. We feel that the utility and importance of this department can be considerably increased by co-operation between the department and the two institutions proposed by us.

We have drawn attention of Government to the difficulties which certain indigenous industries experience on account of octroi and similar taxes levied by local bodies. We have recommended that such cases may be considered individually on their merits by Government and relief given if found necessary.

We are glad to say that our report is unanimous; and we submit it in the earnest hope that it will find favour with Government and the two institutions recommended by us will be established for the industrial development of these provinces.

The report is signed by S. N. Pochkhanawala (Chairman). Mohan Lal Sah, C. St. L. Teyen, Vikramajit Singh, J. A. H. Duke, R. L. Chaturvedi, Ram Saran Das, and A. L. Carnegie.

TRIBUTE TO POCHKANAWALA

The members have added the following note:—

We, the members of the Committee, feel that the province owes a great debt to our Chairman for the time and the trouble he has taken to help in a matter for which the best expert advice and experience were essential. We are fully conscious of all that he has done, and we take the liberty of recording our high appreciation for the very able and tactful manner in which Sir Sorabji conducted the proceedings of the meetings. His wide knowledge and experience have been very helpful to the Committee and more particularly in producing the report.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

(Continued from page 3.)

tion in the total hours has been made respectively as per table. From past experience it can be stated that this reduction would not in any way reduce the work to be done in the subject so far as textile students are concerned.

In Applied Mechanics and Mathematics an increase of 22 per cent. and 100 per cent. respectively has been made. This would not help students much. The hours for Applied Mechanics, according to the previous calendar, seem to be quite sufficient. The only question, in the past of course, was for efficient training in the subject. As regards Mathematics 100 per cent. increase in hours for textile students appears to be too much. Looking to the present circumstances regarding admission, it seems necessary to increase the hours but not to the extent of 100 per cent.

Again in the subject of Machine Drawing, 23 per cent increase has been made according to the table, and in Free Hand Drawing there is a decrease of 21 per cent. The hours for Steam lectures and Fitting remain as they are. The increase in the hours of machine drawing is desirable but there should not have been any reduction in the hours for Free Hand Drawing, which is equally important from the point of view of Fancy cloth designing.

SUGGESTED TIME TABLE

In order that some important subjects for textile training may be introduced, I do not think it will be out of place for me to suggest the following adjustments in the hours:—

Total hours for 4 years (3 1/2 years excluding outside practice).

	hours.
Spinning lectures	125
Weaving lectures	175
Textile practice	1,000
Chemistry lecture	75
Chemistry practice	125
Applied mechanics	112
Mathematics	55
Machine Drawing	400
Freehand Drawing	140
Steam lectures	75
Mechanical workshop or fitting	50
Total	2,332

New subject which can be introduced:—

Electricity and Magnetism	25
Physics	25
Economics as applied to cotton industry	24
Total	2,406

As will be seen from the above table, the hours for Spinning and Weaving lectures and Textile practice have been retained as they were before. So far as chemistry lectures and chemistry practice are concerned, the amended hours as per 1931-32 calendar have been retained in the above table. In Applied Mechanics previous hours have been maintained. Instead of 100 per cent. increase in Mathematics, 50 per cent. has been made in the above table. In machine drawing 400 hours have been suggested instead of 368 and 456 hours according to the old and 1931-32 calendar respectively. In Freehand drawing same hours as per old arrangement have been retained. Thus there is a saving of 74 hours with proper distribution of hours as above for all the eleven subjects taught at present. These 74 hours can be utilised again as suggested.

The mere introduction of the above three important subjects does not mean that the necessary instructions to the textile student is complete. In order to make the textile student more scientific and to understand and utilise the work carried out by the trade-organisations for the efficient and economic working of the textile industry as previously explained, it is necessary to introduce subjects of Physics, economics, electricity, etc., to be taught in detail, some general subjects, such as, Industrial organisation, Company Law, Factory Law, Cost of Yarn and Cloth, Construction of cotton mills, etc., are required to be introduced. This can only be done if it is undertaken to abolish Apprentice Classes on Saturdays or some arrangement is made to give about 4 hours' training to textile students on Saturdays. This arrangement would give about 350 extra hours during four years and this can be utilised for training in subjects mentioned above.

It is necessary that the Board of Trustees of the V. J. Technical Institute should have one advisory board consisting of experts or those really desirous of improvements in textile training.

DAYLIGHT WITHOUT SHADOWS

(Continued from page 3.)

serving artificial heat and light in winter.

The manner in which the insulation is obtained is unusual. First, there is reflection of heat from the polished surfaces. Secondly, heat absorbed by the surfaces of the outer sheet of glass is opposed by three surfaces as well as by the glass silk interlayer. Thirdly, the heat rays from the sun which penetrate the glass do so in a form so diffused that they do not fall on the floor of a building glazed with Thermolux, but tend to remain aloft.

NO LIGHT WASTAGE.

The light-reflecting properties of this special glass will, however, be of greater interest to readers of this journal. Instead of the panes appearing black at night when viewed from inside an illuminated building, they give the impression of finely-fluted mirrors. There is a minimum of light wastage on this account. Furthermore, there is no loss of light due to accumulations of dirt which are so troublesome with cast, prismatic and figured glasses, because the smooth surfaces do not trap dust and are very easily cleaned.

It has been found that by introducing coloured threads into the glass silk interlayer of panes of Thermolux delightful colour schemes and artistic lighting effects are obtained from the direct passage of light through the glass and from reflection. It is possible, for example, to get artificial lighting effects which are very closely similar to daylight.

The non-coloured glass has a white appearance, not clear like water, but white with a sheen like satin. This is due to the effect of light in the strands of the spun glass. The alternative colours at present available are amber, blue and pink, in pale and dark shades also marbled effects.

League And Suez Canal

American Jurist Holds Egypt, Not Britain, To Be Territorial Sovereign Over Water Way

The Geneva Research Centre has published a study made by Mr. Raymond Leslie Buell, President of the American Foreign Policy Association, upon the question whether the League of Nations may close the Suez Canal to an aggressor State.

Article 16 of the Covenant, Mr. Buell points out, imposes upon League Members an obligation to institute a complete embargo on the commerce of a State which goes to war in violation of the Covenant. On the other hand, the Convention of Constantinople of 1888 provides that the Suez Canal shall "always be free and open, in time of war as in time of peace, to every vessel of commerce or of war."

The study summarizes the Statutes of the Suez Canal to-day as follows:—

(1) The Canal is operated by a private Egyptian company, a minority of the stock being held by the British Government, upon the basis of a concession granted by the Egyptian Government, which expires in 1968.

(2) The Convention of Constantinople of 1888 provides that the Canal shall "always be free and open in time of war as in time of peace, to every vessel of commerce or of war, without distinction of flag," and that the defence of the Canal should, in the last instance, be referred to the Concert of Europe.

(3) The British Government established a unilateral protectorate over Egypt in 1914 and closed the Canal to enemy warships. This protectorate was terminated in 1922, subject to a reservation in regard to the defence of the Canal.

(4) Egypt is, nevertheless, the territorial sovereign over the Canal, but is not a member of the League, nor has it acceded to the Convention of 1888.

(5) Egypt has made no treaty recognizing the British claim to defend the Canal.

Should the Council proceed to authorize the British Government to close the Canal under Article 20 of the Covenant (which abrogates obligations or understandings inconsistent with the Covenant), it might be open, says Mr. Buell, to the Italian Government to challenge such action before the Permanent Court under the Optional Clause. The Italian Government could contend that the Convention of 1888 was still in force, and that Egypt, instead of Great Britain alone, had jurisdiction over the Canal. The Court might then be put in a position of passing judgment on the relations between England and Egypt.

Mr. Buell adds that underlying the immediate problem of whether the Suez Canal may be closed by the League is the fundamental question whether the great canals of the world, both the Suez and Panama, should be internationalized.—"The Times."

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Sept 20

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	28
Amer Forn Power Com	6
Amer Forn Power Gold D	68
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	50
Electric Bond Common	11
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	56
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	64
Amr Water Works 6 per cent Pfd	90
Consolidated Gas	26
Columbia Gas 6 per cent Pfd A	80
Columbia Gas	11
United Corporation	4
American Tel and Tel	136
Western Union Telg	46
Radio Corporation	7
Chesapeake and Ohio	46
New York Central	23 3/4
Baltimore and Ohio R R	16
Erie R R	11
Union Pacific R R	90
Great North Pfd	24
New Y New Heaven Hartford	13
Bethelehem Steel	58
United States Steel	44
American Smelting	47
Noranda Mines	38
Int Nickel of Canada	29 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	420
Eminies	6
Alaska Juneau	15
Anaconda Copper Mining	19 3/4
Kennecott Copper	24
Cerro de Pasco Copper	68
International Harvestor	56
Allis Chalmers	27
Eaton Mfg	26
Western Electric Inst	17
Mesta Machine	33
General Motor	43 1/2
Packard Motor	5
General Electric	32
Kelvinators	12
Bendix Aviation	21
U S Rubber	13
St Oil of N J	43
Mid Con Petroleum	10
Atlantic Refining	22
Socony	11
Plymouth Oil	10
National Distillers	28
Hiram Walker	25
Du Pont de Nemours	127
General Foods	31
Chase Bank	28
National City Bank	26 1/4
American Radiator	16
Celanese	27

Market continues to be unfavourably affected by fears of war. Sentiment here hopeful of solution of difficulties. Car loadings for the week up 53000 units

Total business 2 1/4 million.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 19th September 278 bales

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935 14,657 bales.

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 47,925 bales

Less 33,268 bales

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

EAST: Generally fair.
CENTRAL: Generally fair
WEST: Partly scattered showers

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Sept 20.

Our Sugar Market ruled steady during the early part of the week, prices fluctuating within very narrow limits. During the latter part of the week, the Sugar Market ruled firm and Ready as well as Forward prices advanced by about 2 to 2 1/2 annas per cwt. It is reported that 'Nivas' in Java has increased selling limits to F. 3.95 for West Coast India. Owing to these news and the decreasing Stocks in the local Market, the prices advanced during the latter part of the week under review. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were:—

Java/Ready Rs. 13/15/6 and 13/13/6.
August Rs. 4/3/6 and 4/1/6.
September 4/1/6 and 3/15/6.
Oct/Dec. Rs. 4/2 and 3/15/9.
Jan/Mar. Rs. 4/3 and 4/0/6.

Receipts of Deshi Sugar:—

From 1st to 14th September, receipts of Deshi Sugar through Rail estimated at about 4635 bags.

Arrivals:—

There was no arrival during the week. S. S. Karanja and S. S. Begum are expected to arrive on about the 21st and 25th September with about 19,000 bags of Mozambique and 8,000 bags of Java Sugar respectively.

Offtake and Stocks:—

Offtake during the week is estimated at about 15,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 50,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/15/6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 4/4 per cwt. F. B. H.
S. S. Begum Rs. 3/3/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment August Rs. 3/3/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment September Rs. 4/1/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Oct-Dec. Rs. 4/2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan-Mar. Rs. 4/3 per cwt. F. B. H
Tone:—Firm.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept 20

September 0.99 1/4c
December 1.00 1/8c.
May 1.00 1/2c

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept 20

October 79 1/2d.
December 77 1/2d
March 75 1/2d.

LONDON RUBBER.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Smoked sheet Standard ribbed per lb., sellers 5-1|2.

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 21.

On Friday the New York futures market was firm and fairly active on Friday on improved buying influenced by bullish political news. Prices declared on Southern selling. There was considerable foreign buying during the early part of the day but later on prices declined on weakness of wheat and stock markets. There was considerable selling by Italian spot interests and bulls were realising profits. There was fairly good trade support and good business was reported in cloth.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 10 points with October 10.72 and a further rise of 2 points was recorded which raised October to 10.74 which was the highest level for the day. Later on there was increased selling which resulted in a decline of 18 points from the highest level and the market closed at a net decline of 3 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 10.95c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also quiet and closed unchanged to a decline of 3 points. Spot cotton prices declined 3 points at 10.83c. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest 10.74 plus 12 (10-4 a.m.)
Lowest 10.56—06 (2-57 p.m.)
Liverpool October highest 6.05 plus 09
Lowest 5.94—02

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Market declined in the late trading owing to stradle operators selling here against purchases in New York. Political situation is more favourable.

Liverpool: Market advanced early on Bombay and Continental buying. Reacted on heavy straddle selling December by Anglo-American House.

Liverpool: Large Bombay buying Trade calling. Contracts scarce. Market declined on disappointing American cables, hedge selling and peace rumours Italy.

New York: Hedging and profit taking offset by late Bombay buying.

New York: Market affected by selling attributed to Italian spot interests inducing realising by bulls. Continued support by trade. Good business in dry goods.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 21.

October	10.46
December	10.51
January	10.55
March	10.64
May	10.71
July	10.75
Middling Spot	10.80

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 21.

October	10.45
December	10.48
January	10.51
Middling Spot	10.75

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 21.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	31,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	1,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 21.

October	8.13
November	8.15
January	8.01
March	7.95
May	7.91
July	7.90
F.G.F. Spot	8.52

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 21.

BROACH:	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	5.34
Fine, (Good Staple)	5.49
Superfine	5.64
OOMRA:	
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.26
Superfine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.41
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	5.56
BENGAL:	
Good	3.96
Fully Good	4.06
Fine	4.18
SCINDE:	
Fully Good	4.06
Fine	4.18
Superfine	4.30

SEEDS.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Linseed Laplata Hull c.i.f. ton, Sept. paid £10-2-6.

Linseed, Calcutta, London, c.i.f. ton, Sept.-Oct. sellers £12-16-0.

Linseed Bombay London, c.i.f. ton, Sept.-Oct. sellers £13-18-9.

Rapeseed Toria Hull-Conti, c.i.f. ton, Sept.-Oct. sellers £13-10-0.

Castorseed Bombay, c.i.f. ton, Sept.-Oct. sellers £12-11-3.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 21.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of one point on Friday with October 5.95. There was light hedge selling which met with trade support. There was considerable buying from Alexandria and offerings were light. Bombay and Continental buying helped the rise. Later prices reacted o. straddle selling and local realising on favourable political outlook. Prices fluctuated within a range of 11 points and finally closed at a net rise of 2 points to a decline of one point. Middling American spot cotton prices were raised 12 points at 6.53d. per lb

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 2 points. At the close October was quoted 5.17 January 4.96 and March 4.96.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

There was impressive demand for Egyptian cotton. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 13 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 9 points at 8.42. Uppers futures advanced 10 to 1 point with spot cotton 8 points higher at 7.42d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was fairly active. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 22 to 26 points and Ashmouni futures advanced 13 to 17 points.

CONCILIATORY MOVE.

Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:—

In spite of the continued foreign speculative buying, prices reacted on heavy realising in sympathy with the easiness in wheat and Securities together with increased Southern hedge-selling.

It is reported that the Italian Spot Houses were heavy sellers yesterday.

The latest political news from abroad indicates a more favourable view of M. Laval's affirmation to stand firmly by Britain in any action taken by the League of Nations and his warning to Italy to accept unconditionally the League's proposal for further collaboration.

Cables from Rome state that the British Naval movements have painfully impressed Mussolini and he is now in a more conciliatory mood.

From the point of market factors, it must be remembered that the recent advance in foreign markets has been partly attributed to heavy purchases by Indian operators, and should there be any peace move, the recent rise in all commodities will no doubt, see, a serious reaction, when we believe urchases would be advisable.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 21.

	To-day's Closing.
September	6.13
October	5.98
November	5.90
December	5.88
January	5.90
February	5.91
March	5.92
April	5.93
May	5.94
June	5.94
July	5.94
August	5.92
Middling Spot	6.47

To-day's 10-12 a.m. quotations:

October	5.93
January	5.87

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Java Sugar. Fine White Dutch Standard. No. 25:—

C. & F. Ca'cutta, per cwt., Sept.-Oct. nominal 6 6:

C. & F. Bombay, per cwt., Sept.-Oct. sellers 6 3.

C. & F., Karachi, per cwt., Sept.-Oct. sellers 6|3.

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, Sept. 21.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), closed.

LINSEED OIL.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Linseed Oil naked London, per cwt., Oct. sellers 24|10-1 2.

Linseed Oil naked London, per cwt., Jan.-April sellers 25|1-1|2.

SEEDS' TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Sept 21

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 32; Highest Rs. 32/4; Closing Rs. 32

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 6/10/3; Highest Rs. 6/10/10 1/2; Lowest Rs. 6/8/9; Closing Rs. 6/8/10 1/2

Gronndnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs 6/12/3; Highest Rs. 6/13/1 1/2; Lowest Rs. 6/11/1 1/2; Closing Rs. 6/11/3

Cottonseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 2/7/2; Highest Rs 2/8/8; Closing Rs. 2/7/4

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 2/15; Lowest Rs. 2/14 6; Closing Rs 2/14/1 1/2

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept 21

Following a decline of 4 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 205/4 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced to Rs. 205/12. At this level there was some profit-taking which depressed prices to Rs 204/12. Later on there was some buying and prices improved to Rs. 205/4. The market was steady and there was further buying which improved prices to Rs 206/12. Liverpool opened at a decline of 4 points and prices declined to Rs. 205/12 on realising. At this level there was renewed buying and prices advanced to Rs. 207/4 on active buying. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M.	206 6 0
Oomra D/J.	188 0 0
Bengal D/J.	110 12 0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept 21

Bengal Superfine	157/158
Bengal Fine	150/152
Bengal F G	146/147
Sindh-Punjab Fine	150/152
Sindh-Punjab F G	146 147
Wardha-Hingt	212 213
Nagpur Savner	215 217
Pundhurna	205 207
Yeotmal	202/204
Arvi	202/204
Ellichpur	199/202
Berar	199/202
Khamgaon	199/202
Mulkapur	197/199
Khandesh	197/199
Jalna/Sailu	197/199
Burwah/Sanavad	197/199
Broach Fine	225/230
Punjab/American	230/235
Punjab/American mix	215/220
Cambodia	285
Cambodia 2nd crop	245/250
Compta Good	240/245
Bagalkot	235/240
Western	235/245
Kampala	345
Busoga	342
Jinja	330
New Manza	313

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Sept 21

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	...	190
Central India	...	221
Barsi and Nagar	30	246
Hyderabad Gaorani		
Berar	...	305
Total Oomras	30	982
Dholera	...	1,722
N W Provinces	119	297
Rajputana	48	411
Sind-Punjab	...	1,526
Broach	...	89
Coompta and Dharwar	...	81
Westerns-Northerns	205	1,187
Cocoanada, Bezwada and Nagar		
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	692
Persian		
American	...	1,165
Egyptian and African	...	6,027
Total	402	15,059

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 19th Sept

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday.	This year
Europe	411	13,996
Japan and China	8,604	13,038
Coast Ports	...	1,112
Up-country by Rail	...	8,192
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	13,483
Total	9,015	49,821

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 20-9-35	1057000	878000
Receipts yesterday 20-9-35	59000	70000
Exports to date 20-9-35	447000	533000
Stock at Ports 20-9-35	1615000	2689000
Stock at Interior Towns 20-9-35	1414000	1330000
Stock at Liverpool 20-9-35	449000	993000
Visible Supply 20-9-35	3743000	5559000
Quantity in sight 20-9-35	1739000	1375000
Quantity out of sight 20-9-35	1102000	1134000

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LD

The following rates prevailed in the market on 21st day of September 1935.

Broach Fully Good Quality.

Vaidas

(B.T.) April-May 1935-36
10-30 Rs. 204/4
12-30 Rs. 205/4
2-30 Rs. 207
4-30 Rs. 206
April-May April-May
Highest 207/4
Lowest 204 Settlement rate 205

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Sept. 20

Broach A/M 1936 opening 205 1/2; highest 208 1/2; lowest 204 1/2; closing 208

Oomra D/J opening 188; highest 189; lowest 186 1/4; closing 189.

Bengal D/J opening 140; highest 142; lowest 139 1/4; closing 141 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 26

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-10-35) Rs. 12

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:—

October 157 December 132 January 132 March 129 May 126 at Cross Rate 4.91 1/4

Bombay Liverpool:—

Broach A/M 1936 205/8 Liverpool May 1936 5.88 Rs. 51 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York:—

Broach A/M 1936 205/8 New York May 10.77 Rs. 38 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.91 1/4

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Sept 21

The local silver market was quiet to-day with some selling by Ahmedabad operator. Prices opened at Rs. 67/1 and declined to Rs. 66/12. Later on the market was steady. There was some selling in gold and prices after opening at Rs. 35/1 declined to Rs. 35. The undertone was quiet but steady.

	Rs a p.
Ready silver	66 10 0
1st settlement	66 13 0
2nd settlement	67 2 0
Ready gold	34 15 9
1st settlement	35 0 0
2nd settlement	35 0 3

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Sept 20

September 66.50 plus 40
December 66.70 plus 30
March 67 10 plus 40

LONDON SILVER.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Market; Quiet:—

Spot	29-1|4
Forward	29-1|4

LONDON GOLD.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Gold Bars, Fine per oz. £7 1|5.

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, Sept 21

Since Great Britain went off the gold standard, Bombay has shipped Rs. 2,44,19,51,482 worth of gold to foreign countries.

To-day's shipment amounted to Rs. 75,09,401.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL

Bombay, Sept 21

London market—
Standard Copper Cash buyers £34-11-3
Standard Copper Cash sellers £34-12-6
Standard Copper 3 months £35
Electrolytic £39-10-0
New York market—
Blue Eagle 9 cents
Non-Blue Eagle 8 1/2 cents
Bombay market—
Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 32-8-0
Copper Sheets Rs. 37-8-0
Tone: Very firm.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, Sept 18

"Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. report:—The India Bazaars, China and general speculators bought and sold, buying orders from these quarters predominating. The revival of speculative interest was doubtless due to a general disposition to purchase commodities and an inclination habitually attendant upon rumours and fears of War. The developments in the international situation, acting directly as above and indirectly through exchange fluctuations, seems likely to continue to influence the course of prices, but to bring about any really wide movement will be necessary some other factor of which there is at present still no indication."—Reuter.

BHAVNAGAR MARKET

Bhavnagar, Sept 21

Groundnut oil Kartak Rs. 4-8-4 1/2, Singdana ready Rs. 2/12. September Rs. 2/12/6. January Rs. 2/7/9, Jota Rs. 6/4/3, Sugar ready Rs. 4/13/9, Hira Rs. 5/1/0, Moti Rs. 4/15/0. Shipment Rs. 4/2/0. Sutar Goldmohur Rs. 99/4/0. Jota Rs. 1/12/0.

HAPUR WHEAT

(Messrs. Mukatlall Madhusudan Dyal)

HAPUR, Sept 19

Owing to the constant dryness in Argentina the foreign wheat markets have gone high enough. Chicago 98 1/2 cent, Liverpool 78 D. and Australian quality 30/9 shilling rose high. It had a great effect on Indian markets too. Yesterday wheat Karachi October Rs. 24/1 per candy* Bombay wheat January Rs. 4/10 and Rapur Mangsir Rs. 2/11 touched high. Because there had been a general and well spread over whole of India. Hence the markets at once felt. And in reality the fact is that the wheat position in India has weakened much as the stocks are sufficient and besides the production is above the home requirements and the weather is favourable for the larger area to be sown with wheat. Had not the foreign markets been so high at this occasion the markets in India would have gone very low. Even then it is clear that wheat rate will fall in foreign markets in case there is rain in Argentina and the Indian markets will follow suit.

CURRENT RATES

Karachi: Wheat ready 23/2 October Rs. 23/3 July Rs. 22/15/6 per candy.

Bombay: Wheat January Rs. 4/8/9 May Rs. 4/8/6

Calcutta: Wheat ready Cawnpore quality 3/6 September Rs. 3/8/9 May Rs. 3/6/9

Amritsar: Wheat Mangsir Rs. 2/5/1 1/2

Hapur: Wheat ready 2/11/3 Mangsir 2/9/9 Maha Rs. 2/10/1 3/4 Jeth Rs 2/8/4 1/4

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Sept 21

Java ready Rs. 13-15-6
S S Begum Rs. 4-3-6
A/S Shipment Rs. 4-2-9
O/D shipment Rs. 4-3-3
J/M shipment Rs. 4-4-0
Ready Kesar Rs. 14-6-0
Saraya ready Rs. 13-15-0

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Sept 20

December 2.51 plus 01
March 2.14 plus 02
May 2.18 plus 01
July plus 02

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept 21

3 per cent 1951/54 97
3 per cent 1941 101/14
3 1/2 per cent G P N 88/9
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 103
4 per cent 1943 107
4 per cent 1960/70 105/2
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 113/12
5 per cent 1939/44 108/5
5 per cent 1940/43 109/6
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/5

TAXFREE.

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 116
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 105/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 116/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B.D.L. 100/10

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 102
4 per cent M. Deb. 1974 101/8
5 per cent M. Deb 1959 111/8
6 per cent M. Deb 1954 124
6 per cent K P T 1956 124
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 104

Note:—3 1/2 per cent paper opened to-day at Rs. 88 and advanced to Rs. 88/12 on buying by Calcutta operators.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Sept 20

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 78 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 91
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 103 3/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 106
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 110
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 114
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 113 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 103 1/2
6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1935/37 100 1/4
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan New 3 dis.
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 81
3 1/2 per cent Conversion 101 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 102

LONDON EXCHANGES.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

T.T. London on:—

New York closing rate	4 91-3|16
Paris	74.59
Berlin	12.22
Madrid	36.00
Amsterdam	7.26-3|4
Brussels	29.07
Milan	60.43
Berne	15.12
Prague	113.87

PIECEGOODS & YARN

Bombay, September 20.

The Millowners' Association, Bombay, has issued the following average quotations for local made piece-goods and yarns:—

FIECE-GOODS.

Grey, Unbleached.—

	per lb. Rs. a. p
Longcloth (Standard Quality)	0 9 9
Longcloth (Fine Quality)	0 14 11
Shirtings	0 9 6
Shirtings (Vegetable Quality)	0 9 1
Leopard Cloth	0 9 4
Dhoties (up to 1|2" nakhi Border)	0 9 10
Dhoties (Calcutta, 5|8" P.B.)	0 14 6
Drills	0 8 6
Domestics	0 8 5
Domestics	0 8 7
Salita	Not quoted
Chadars	0 10 0 per piece.

White Bleached.—	Rs. a. p.
Drill	8 7 2 per lb.

Yarn.—	Rs. a. p.
4s (All Waste)	0 3 3
6 1|2s (Ali Waste)	0 4 2
8 1|2s	0 5 1
10 1|2s	0 5 7
12 1|2s	0 5 11
16s	0 7 2
20s	0 7 8
24s	0 8 5
32s	0 10 0
40s	0 11 5
60s	1 0 9
80s	1 6 4

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 21.

B. C. Rates T T D D 1/6 1/32

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Sept/April
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 May/Dec.
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32 to Feb.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 Mar/Dec

NEW YORK—
B C Rate 272 3/4
Banks selling T T 270 3/4
Banks buying T T 268

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 560
Banks buying D D 570

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 1/2

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 1/2

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 1/2
Banks buying T T 77 1/4

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 138 3/4

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 104

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/2

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 1/2

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.91 1/4 20th instant
Hongkong/London 2/1 3/16 21st instant
Shanghai/London 1/6 3/4 21st instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/16 21st instant
Java/London 7.25 21st instant
London/Paris 74.68 20th instant
London/Belgium 29.16 1/2 20th instant
London/Switzerland 15.14 1/4 20th instant
London/Italy 60.37 20th instant
London/Berlin 12.23 20th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/4 20th instant
London/New York 4.91 13/16 20th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.26 1/2 20th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-1-0 19th instant £7-1-4 20th instant
Silver London Ready 29 3/16 19th instant 29 5/16 20th instant
Silver London Forward 29 1/4 19th instant 29 3/8 20th instant
Silver New York Ready 65 5/8 19th instant 65 5/8 20th instant
London discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 19th instant 5/8 per cent 20th instant
London discount 6 mos 3/4 per cent 19th instant 3/4 per cent 20th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/2 per cent.
3 mos 1 per cent
6 Mos 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

LONDON, Sept 21.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 9|16 per cent. to 5|8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 3|4 per cent. to 3|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent. to 2-1|2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1|2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan, 1|2 per cent. to 1|2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan, 1|2 per cent. to 1|2 per cent.

LONDON PRODUCE.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Parcels, Nominal.

Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels, Nominal.

South Australian (wheat) Parcels, Sept. sellers 31|3.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Bombay, Sept 19

Consolidated statement of the position of the Banks scheduled to the Reserve Bank of India Act as at the close of business on Friday, the 13th September 1935.

(i) Demand liabilities in India	114,63,82,000
(ii) Time liabilities in India	97,60,94,000
(iii) Cash in India—	
(a) Notes	6,48,73,000
(b) Rupees	53,36,000
(c) Subsidiary coin	27,33,000
(iv) Balances with the Reserve Bank of India	35,92,47,000
(v) Advances in India	88,70,85,000
(vi) Bills discounted in India	3,00,98,000

Published under Section 43 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, September, 20.

	Season to-date	This week	Corresponding Season 1934|35	Corresponding Week 1934
Total in sight, (excluding linters)	1,739	485	1,375	454 bales
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America, (excluding linters)	510	97	434	124 bales
Export from U.S. Ports	447	97	533	102 bales
Of which to Japan	91	16	145	32 bales
Of which to China	—	—	15	— bales
Of which to Great Britain	87	27	81	13 bales
Of which to Germany	69	26	82	8 bales
Stock at New York	—	5	—	55 bales
Stock at U.S. Ports	—	1,615	—	2,689 bales
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns	—	1,414	—	1,330 bales
World's visible supply	—	4,961	—	7,564 bales
Of which to American Cotton	—	3,743	—	5,559 bales
Forwarded to the world's Mills (excluding linters	1,102	153	1,134	199 bales
Receipts at U.S. Ports	1,057	265	878	230 bales

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

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BOMBAY: MONDAY: SEPTEMBER 23, 1935

Masses Must Be Drawn Into National Struggle

Socialist Solution Of Communal Problem

Jayaprakash Narain Commends Bengal Nationalist Lead

NO ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICES

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.

"Bengal, though suffering the most from the evils of an arbitrary rule, is not alone in its sufferings. The whole country is in a manner subject to it. Most of these acts would not be committed if the public were a little vigilant and if there were some organisations, the task of which was to bring such acts to light and put up a fight against them through the law courts, the legislatures, the Press and the platform." "Is it not a pity that in spite of all that has happened in Bengal, there is not even one pamphlet published which gives even the bare facts? Such a pamphlet should have been placed in the hands of every public man in India, every member of Parliament, every organ- sation in Europe and America that is interested in the civil liberties of the people. In the circumstances, which prevail in this country at present, I would suggest the formation of a non- political association, the business of which should be to defend the ordinary rights of citizenship, on the lines of the Civil Liberties Union of U. S. A."

The above suggestion was made by Mr. Jay Prakash Narayan, General Secretary, All-India Congress Socialist Party, in the course of his presidential address to the Bengal Provincial Congress Socialist Conference which commenced its session here to-day.

PLIGHT OF DETENUS.

Continuing Mr. Jay Prakash Narayan referred to the detenu question in Bengal and said: It has now become a countrywide issue though much remains to be done.

It should be a matter of satisfaction, continued Mr. Jay Prakash Narayan, to us that our party has played a considerable part in bringing this issue to the fore. The "Detenu Day" which we observed last March in a way marked the beginning of this agitation on an all-India basis.

The speaker further said:

"But there remains a great deal to be done yet. The demand for the release of the detenus is still very feeble. Much more publicity is required to be given to this question than it has received so far. And the publicity should be extended to foreign countries also, particularly to England. Mr. C. F. Andrews has already led the way in this connection. He must be followed up by others.

SOCIALISTS STAND BY THEM

"On behalf of my party I assure the people of Bengal, and the detenus particularly, that we shall always stand by them and do all we can to help them for we realise that in this matter Bengal alone is helpless. The other provinces must come to its aid."

COMMUNAL AWARD'S MISCHIEF

Referring next to the situation created in Bengal by the so-called Communal Award Mr. Jay Prakash Narayan said:—

"The question whether the Communal Award is good or bad is one which admits of no controversy. There cannot be two opinions about it. For me it is sufficient reason to condemn it in so far as it is an award of the British Premier. The Communal Award is the greatest single anti-national factor in our political life to-day. And that brings us to the real problem. Granted that the Communal Award is bad, what should be our attitude towards it? Shall we be foolish and play into the hands of the Imperialists? To fight over the Communal Award must not be for us like the serpent swallowing his own tail.

ORGANISE MASSES

"Under the circumstances the courses that suggest themselves to me are: firstly, a total withdrawal from the wrangling for legislative seats; secondly, the linking up of the freedom movement with the economic struggle of the masses.

"The communal problem exists, because we fail to draw, let us say, the Muslim masses into the national struggle, because we fail to inspire confidence in them. Our movement is not a mass movement. It is not the problems of the masses that we discuss, that guide our action, that determine our social philosophy. Our outlook is yet limited by middle class ambitions and desires. That is why the distribution of seats looms so large on our horizon. If we were leading a genuine mass movement, the masses of all communities would gather round our banner; in other words, the communal problem would have ceased to exist.

ABOLISH ZEMINDARY SYSTEM

"I, therefore, suggest that if Bengal Congressmen want to solve the communal problem, they must, first, unequivocally declare for the abolition of the zamindary system, and second, they must seriously set out to enquire into the present difficulties of the tenants and organise them for their removal. A tenants' movement with the slogan of abolition of the zamindary system in the foreground, is the best and only solution of the communal problem in Bengal. Besides liquidating this problem, such a movement will also prepare the masses for the achievement of independence—political and economic."

TIP TO LUCKNOW

Mr. Jay Prakash next dwelt with the New Constitution and the attitude that should be adopted towards it. In this connextion, he criticised the decision of the Congress Working Committee which put a ban on its members from the expression of their individual opinion on the complicated question of acceptance of office by Congressmen under the reformed constitution and said unless the question was previously discussed threadbare and unless the opinion of the Congress leaders was known beforehand it would not be possible to reach an intelligent democratic decision at Lucknow, for a few speeches could not be expected to consolidate opinion in a few hours at the Congress session.

UNDER NEW DISPENSATION

Giving his personal opinion in the matter he said:

"The new dispensation would be upon us in a few months in spite of our rejection. The question is what could we do with it? The first course that suggests itself is to work the constitution for what it is worth. This is the policy that the Liberal Party would adopt, notwithstanding its severe condemnation of the constitution. In doing that, the Li-

(Continued on Page 11 Col. 4)

CONVICTS AS BLACK-LEGS

Dhulia Millowners' Fu[illegible] Attempts To Recru[illegible] Cheap Labour

(From A Correspondent.)

DHULIA, (By Mail).

The strike in the Gendalal Mills, which commenced on the 4th instant is still going strong. Strenuous efforts are being made by the management to recruit black legs on the reduced scale of wages. Yesterday some twenty new workers and twenty convicts from the local prison went on work. But in the afternoon the new workers remained absent.

The same evening certain prominent citizens saw the owner and tried to pursuade him not to effect any cut and lose the sympathy of the workers and the citizens. The effects of this is not known.

Labour leaders from Dhulia and Bhusaval are attending to the strike. Daily public meetings are held. Yesterday morning the workers went in a silent procession distributing leaflets to the public and appealing to the citizens to take up their cause.

NINE PROMINENT SIKHS ARRESTED

Shahidgunj Dispute Developments

LAHORE, Sept. 21.

Nine prominent Sikhs connected with Shahidgunj Gurdwara including two jathedars were arrested under Sections 295/297 I. P. C. this evening in connection with the alleged demolition of an ancient tomb situated inside the Gurdwara.

Two objects of Muslim veneration with Shahidgunj Gurdwara premises were now the famous Shahidgunj mosque and the tomb of Pir Kakooshah, both dating from the Mughal period. Both at present have disappeared.

Separate cases are at present filed by Muslims under the above sections against the Sikhs. In the tomb case, the total arrests are 14 including to-day's arrests. All the arrested persons have been enlarged on personal bonds.

The case arising from the demolition of the mosque in which a large number of Sikh leaders figure as accused has been referred to a special magistrate.—A. P.

Sardar Arrives In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 22.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel with his daughter Maniben Patel arrived this morning.—A. P.

CRORE SPENT FOR QUETTA

Expenditure To Come Before Assembly In Form Of Supplementary Grants

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

The "United Press" learns that [illegible]out one crore has been already [illegible]nd in connection with Quetta [illegible]alvage operations, police arrangements, help to needy families and the construction of 350 huts for civil population for stay in the coming winter season. This expenditure although non-votable will come before the Assembly early next week in the form of supplementary grants.

It is understood that the Standing Finance Committee discussed this expenditure in their morning session to-day. Non-officials appear to have objected to the contract with the Bagai Motor Transport Company from whom 50 lorries have been hired at Rs. 31,500 for six months, the suggestions put forward being that the Government could purchase lorries with the amount given in hire.

Another item discussed related to the Wheeler Committee or the Secretariat Re-arrangement Committee which will cost Rs. 86,000. It is understood that the question as to whether any non-officials will be allowed as witnesses has been left to Committee's decision.

When the Finance Committee rose for lunch, expenditure relating to civil aviation for increasing the staff at aerodromes and constructions of new aerodromes at Trichinopoly and other places was under discussion.—United Press.

RAJEN BABU TAKEN ILL

Leaves Allahabad For His Village Home

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 21.

Due to cloudy weather for the last few days and incessant and heavy rain to-day Babu Rajendra Prasad has taken slightly ill.

He has, therefore, decided to leave Allahabad to-morrow evening for his village home.

Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, informs the "United Press" that Sardar Sardul Singh Caveesar's resignation from the Congress Working Committee has been accepted by the President.—United Press.

Hammond Committee Expenditure Approved

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

It is understood that the Standing Finance Committee at its sitting this afternoon approved by the casting vote of the Chairman the expenditure required for the Hammond Committee for delimitation of constituencies.

The Committee by a majority also approved the expenditure for the enquiry by Sir Otto Neimeyer regarding the financial adjustment between the Centre and the Provinces.—A. P.

EGYPT STANDS FIRM

Italian Attempts At Secret Treaty Prove Futile

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAIRO, (By Mail).

All negotiations for a secret treaty between the Italian and the Egyptian Governments have failed. Italy with all its secret influences could not succeed in acquiring permission to have a free right to take her aeroplanes for war in Abyssinia over the Egyptian country.

All efforts of the Italian Ambassador in Egypt have failed. He visited the Royal Palace often to prevail upon the King to take steps and see that the public and press opinion against Italy does not grow unbearable.

It is strongly rumoured that the Italian Ambassador is going to ask the Italian Government to send a note to Egypt asking whether Egypt is going to observe real neutrality or play hide and seek game which evidently seems to be most likely because the public in Egypt is highly pro-Abyssinia and strongly anti-Italian.

PREPARATIONS FOR SAFETY.

Great preparations are afoot in Egypt and the Sudan to ensure safety. As precautionary steps of 1,000 British aeroplanes are standing by: English factories have sent to the Egyptian Government a large amount of gas-masks.

ITALIAN CONCERNS TO DECLARE INSOLVENCY?

A great and sudden panic has broken out in the Egyptian share market. Some big Italian concerns are rumoured to be declaring insolvency sooner or later because their shares have fallen considerably in the stock exchange.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES AT MALTA.

News has been received from Malta that the Police authorities have kept a strict watch over the entrances all round and have ordered that no one should enter the city without a permit previously obtained. No damage is feased in the event of war as all valuables and rare articles of the museums, etc. have been removed to underground cells.

FIROZABAD RIOT ECHO

12 Accused Discharged 50 Committed To Sessions

AGRA, Sept. 21.

Mr. Anthony, Special Magistrate delivered judgment to-day in the Firozabad riot case, discharging 12 accused and committing 50 to the Sessions Court for trial.—United Press.

ARREST AT RAILWAY STATION

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 22.

The Railway Police arrested yesterday night at the Ahmedabad railway station, one Nur Muhammad under the explosive substances act. He was charged with travelling with eight boxes containing crackers.—A. P.

War Necessary For Colonial Expansion

POPE BLESSES MUSSOLINI'S CAMPAIGN

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

Journals in Egypt have published a telegram from Rome stating that His Holiness the Pope while delivering a lecture to a gathering of the International Nurses' Association in the Vatican at Rome said that the Italian campaign in Abyssinia and the forthcoming war were very essential and inevitable for Italy's colonial expansion and protection of the Frontiers adding that religion allows war for such purposes.

Immediately this news was out Dr. Abdul Hamid Saeed, Secretary of the pro-Abyssinian Defence Association and a great Egyptian leader, called a meeting of the Association and the following telegram was sent to His Holiness the Pope:—

"The Cairo papers have published a telegram from Rome that Your Holiness has allowed the forthcoming war in Abyssinia justifying it in the name of colonial expansion. This has created a sensation in Egypt and generally in the East, because at this critical moment when all the big world powers are striving to their last point of breakdown to bring about a conciliation using all the influence and authority of the League, the utterance of Your Holiness as the highest religious authority of Christiandom can count much to undo the efforts of the highest political authorities To expect an early contradiction of the news about you because the world is in bad need of peace being still overburdened with the weighty sins of the last Great War."

(Continued from Col. 7).

imperialist forces in the country —including present-day Congressmen, peasants, workers and States' subjects.

TWO PROBLEMS

"As far as I can visualise the future, the two problems which confront the new leadership in the country are:—

(1) Modification of the present constitution of the Congress.

(2) Establishment of a one-party really "National" organisation with a view to establishing a common front of all the anti-imperialist forces in the country.

"Only such an organisation can satisfactorily solve the question of the nature of the State that we want to set up and clearly define the methods that we should adopt in our struggle. Problems relating to our national constitution and to our methods of activity can be solved only by a "national" organisation of this character and not by a Constituent Assembly of arm-chair politicians.

"Will the Congress Nationalist Party address itself to the above task instead of bothering about less important issues."—United Press.

Rally Anti-Imperialist Forces In Country

SUBHAS BOSE'S APPEAL TO CONGRESS

Peasants, Workers And States' Subject Under Common Leadership

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.

"The Indian National Congress has not so far been able to rally under one common executive all the anti-imperialist forces in the country. It has left the Workers, Peasants and States' subjects out of its organisations. The Trade Union Congress, the Kisan Sabhas and the States' Subjects Conference now work independently of the Congress as separate parties. If this division continues, the Congress will never succeed in its mission."

Congress—The Next Phase

This opinion is expressed and elaborated by Sj. Subhas Chandra Bose in a thought-provoking article under caption "Congress—the next phase," which he contributes to the Special Pooja Number of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika."

Sj. Bose says:—

"It is evident to every observer that within the Indian National Congress to-day there are several tendencies pulling in different directions. If serious attempts are not made to compose these differences, the Congress will soon be face to face with serious splits which may shake this honoured institution from top to bottom.

"I am not one of those who are neutral or non-party in their mental make-up nor am I afraid of splits and party organisations. But I do believe that a new party should come into existence only when there is an important principle involved. In the absence of such a principle, a new party means not more strength but increased weakness. In accordance with this view-point, the formation of the Swaraj Party in March, 1923, was a healthy move, while the split in the Trade Union Congress in Calcutta in 1931 was a blunder.

CONGRESS SPLIT

"At the present moment two issues seem to have brought about serious dissensions among Congressmen—firstly, the so-called Communal Award which led to the formation of the Congress Nationalist Party and secondly, the issue of acceptance of office which may lead to the crystallisation of the Congress Parliamentary Board into a separate party, if the next Congress rejects the proposal to accept office. But from my standpoint, these issues are comparatively unimportant.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

"The most important issue which faces the Congress of the future is that which has brought about the birth of the Congress Socialist Party. Why? I shall presently explain.

"I do not know if the members of the Congress Socialist Party are themselves conscious of the forces that have moved them up till now. It often happens in human history that the most active participants in a struggle are themselves unware of their inmost impulses. As one of those who have not felt in tune with the Congress leadership for some time past, I can understand to some extent the real significance of this revolt within the Congress.

ISSUES ANALYSED

"The issues that divide (or should) divide Congressmen are three in number. Firstly, the ultimate goal, Independence or Dominion Status. Secondly, the nature of the State that we want to set up when we are free. Thirdly, the method of approach towards the goal. Between 1907 and 1929 between Surat and Lahore, the struggle within the Congress was directed towards a final solution of the problem of the goal. Occasionally as in 1920 and 1923, the question of the method also loomed large and gave rise to differences and splits. Since 1929, the two issues that remain to be solved are the nature of the State that we want to set up and the method of work. If the Congress fails to solve these two problems satisfactorily, inevitable splits will take place and the Congress will cease to be a "National" organisation.

"The success of a nationalist party depends on its ability to rally under one common executive all the anti-imperialist forces in the country. Herein the Indian National Congress has failed so far. It has left the workers, peasants and States' subjects out of its organisations. The Trade Union Congress, the Kisan Sabhas and the States' Subjects Conference work independently of the Congress as separate parties. If this division continues, the Congress will never succeed in its mission.

"Unnecessary duplication of parties always makes for weakness. Therefore, if we want to gain in strength, these parties must be brought under one leadership. In order to do that, the Congress must openly declare that it has taken up the cause of the peasants, workers and States' subjects as its own.

EUROPEAN LESSON FOR INDIA.

"I have studied very carefully the history of those countries that have won their freedom in recent times (e.g. Czechoslovakia, Poland, Turkey, etc.) with a view to finding out what we could learn from them. I have also studied the organisational methods of rodern parties like the Communist Party, the Fascist Party, the Nazi Party etc. One thing I found in common. They have all worked for the establishment of a one-party organisation. In order to do that effectively, they have had to take in hand all these problems which formerly accounted or the formation of separate parties. This means in the case of India that if we are to have a single really "National" organisation, the Congress must take up as its own the problems of the peasants, workers and States' subjects. If the Congress fails to do that, it will dig its own grave and will be supplanted by some other organisation which will succeed in unifying the country in the above manner. The Congress leadership to-day is in the habit of appealing for unity, but it fails to realise the cause which account for separate parties or separate tendencies. It is not good removing the symptoms of a disease unless you cure the disease radically.

MORE REACTIONARY?

"The Congress leadership has, however, begun to feel that power is slipping out of its hands. It is for this reason that the Congress Constitution was modified at the Bombay Congress in October 1934, in a reactionary direction. There is no doubt that the present constitution of the Congress is less democratic and more reactionary than the 1920-1933 Constitution. As long as this constitution exists, the Congress will remain a separate organisation, divorced from the peasants', workers' and States' subjects' organisations. Therefore, the unification of the whole country under the "National" organisation presupposes the alteration of the present constitution of the Congress. We want a new Congress Constitution which will provide for a common front of all anti-

(Continued in column 5.)

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